

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

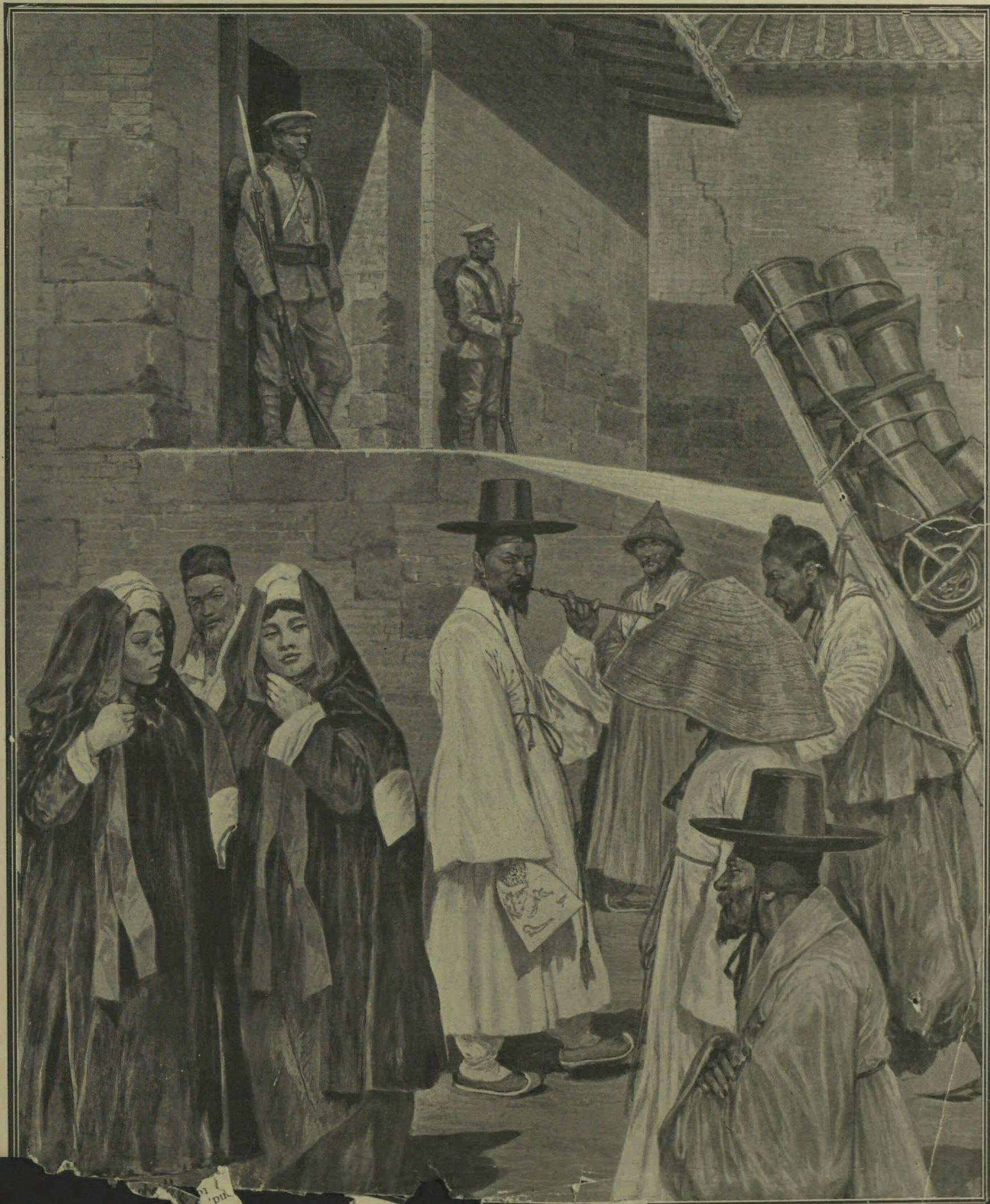
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SOLAR TANKS FOR PRODUCING MECHANICAL POWER.

ON another page we give an Illustration of Professor
R. A. Fessenden's scheme, which he developed in
a paper read before the British Association last week, for
applying to commercial uses energy obtained from solar
radiation, wind power, and other natural sources. It should
be mentioned that Professor Fessenden based his plan
on practical experiments which he has made in America.
Some further details with regard to the working of the
solar tanks may perhaps be of interest. The walls
of such a tank are formed preferably of ferro-con-
crete, and covered inside and outside with a reflecting
material, such as tinned iron. Some colouring matter
(such as salt of iron or alum, or black dye) is dissolved
in the water or other working medium, with the object of
totally absorbing the sun's rays, and so producing the
maximum temperature required. The top of the tank is
formed of wire-glass, approximately a quarter of an inch
thick, to prevent destruction by hail, and also to withstand
the pressure due to the production of vapour in the tank
from the sun's heat. Beneath the wire-glass is an air-
space, and under that a second layer of glass, which
may be quite thin. The tank is surrounded by a second
covering, of a reflecting substance such as tinned iron.
In the under portion of this second covering is a heat-
insulating support, formed of magnesia brick or some
similar substance.

The object of the air space and the second cover-
ing is to prevent the water or other medium in the
tank from being cooled off by the air blowing over it,
and also to prevent heat from being conducted from
the bottom of the tank down to the ground. By the
use of these devices, it is possible to obtain quite a
high degree of temperature; indeed, water can be heated
above boiling-point. The vapour generated by the water
or other working fluid passes through a pipe to a low-
pressure turbine and so operates a dynamo.

The dynamo drives a motor, which in turn operates
a condenser pump. Underneath the tank is a reservoir
contained in a lower tank, and a shaft is sunk in the
ground to a great depth in order to give the water
descending through it a high gravitational force. At
the lower end of the shaft is another reservoir, which
is lined with ferro-concrete. A motor driven by the
dynamo itself drives a pump, which raises water from
the lower reservoir to the upper one.

In operation, the heat of the sun generates a vapour
which drives the low-pressure turbine, and the dynamo
produces power of which direct use may be made, or
the power may be stored.

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As it has been ascertained that many persons are in the habit of claiming to reproduce the Great Picture, the Publisher, in order to protect the rights of the artist, has decided to publish the following notice.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER." AT THE LYRIC.

WE seem to be getting all our musical-comedy
successes just now from Vienna, but not one
of these importations started its London career
so auspiciously as did "The Chocolate Soldier" last
Saturday night. Hardly had the curtain been up at
the Lyric for more than a few moments when Miss
Constance Drever, as heroine, carried her audience by
storm, thanks to her splendid delivery of a waltz-
ballad, "Come, Come," and from that point triumph
followed on triumph. There is hardly a number in the
score which has not some special charm, and even
when the composer is most reminiscent his orchestra-
tration affords delight. A long run seems almost
assured for the play, but that result will owe almost
everything to the music of Mr. Oscar Straus. On
that subject—the brightness of the march of the
Bulgarian soldiers, on the gracefulness of the "Good-
bye" duet, on the massive effects of more than one
finale, and on the exquisite finish of such a gem as
the Letter song—it is difficult to restrain enthusiasm,
for Mr. Straus possesses the rare faculty of being
always melodious, and never cheap in his rhythms.
It is not so easy to speak eulogistically of the
libretto. The apology to Mr. Bernard Shaw offered
by the management was very necessary. To talk
of the text as an "unauthorised parody" of one
of Mr. Shaw's comedies is to pay it too much
honour, for it retains scarcely a semblance of the
original play's wit or satire; the bare skeleton of the
story is retained, and some of the supposed humour of
the new version is deplorably dull. But the costumes
are striking and handsome, if a little garish in colour,
and the interpreters of the story, though they reveal
little sense of character, act well enough from the
musical-comedy point of view, and include a comedian
who is an artist, and several clever vocalists. Mr.
Workman does not make all that could be made out
of the vagaries of the famous Bluntschli, but he has
many amusing moments; Miss Elsie Spain is of
service to the management on more than one occa-
sion; and Miss Drever establishes her reputation as
a "star" of comic opera. "The Chocolate Soldier"
has obviously come to stay.

"THE MAN FROM MEXICO." AT THE STRAND.

A wild, rollicking farce, which makes up for its con-
ventionality by the pace at which it is taken and
by the energetic recklessness with which absurdity
is piled on absurdity, is what America has sent us
in "The Man from Mexico." You must take it or
leave it, according as you are prepared to be or
not to be childish in the theatre, for it is a childish
entertainment. If the old story of a scapegrace
husband's escapade at midnight, when he has drunk
too freely, cannot secure from you provisional accept-
ance; if you cannot laugh at the game of domestic
embarrassment and subterfuge which such a situation
involves; if you cannot chuckle when you find the
innocent wife has involved herself in difficulties with
the police while searching for her lord and master;
if you can yawn over a travesty of prison life which
shows the convicts doing the "lock-step" to a musical
accompaniment—then do not go to see "The Man
from Mexico." But if you can permit to farce follies
out of place in more ambitious drama, then make your
way to the Strand and note how cleverly Mr. Stanley
Cooke conveys the notion of burlesque misery, how
resourceful Mr. George Giddens still proves himself in
this class of play, and how much promise seems to be
revealed in the performance of Miss Ola Humphrey as
the deceived wife—and laugh, laugh gladly at Mr. Du
Souchet's hotch-potch of nonsense.

"SISTER ANNE." AT THE CORONET.

In any dramatisation of a novel extravagances of motive
or conduct have a way of standing out in glaring pro-
minence. These things may be covered up in the story
by the discursiveness permitted to the novelist; in the
merciless light of the stage they cannot be hidden.
Mme. Albanesi can write very bright and natural scenes
of comedy, and she has a happy gift of delineating
character under normal conditions; but she also pos-
sesses a liking for romantic situations, and this weakness
has gone far towards spoiling the play which she has
made out of her story, "Sister Anne." She introduces
us in this piece to a quartet of persons, each one of
whom is individualised, with great skill and humour.
The self-sacrificing heroine who has never time to think
of her own concerns; her odious young minx of a sister,
Pamela, who breaks a lad's heart, and brazenly marries
for position; an idling egoist who is quite angry if he
cannot have everything he wants the moment he has
decided he will have it; and an old maid who combines
the sharpest of tongues with the kindest of hearts—
these four, as represented respectively at the Coronet
by Miss Marion Terry, Miss Ruth Bower, Mr. Aubrey
Smith, and Miss Rosina Filippi, provide excellent
entertainment in their meetings, so long as their
talk and actions are kept to the comedy plane. But
the novelist-playwright's idea is to give us an emo-
tional drama, and so she brings on to the scene a
character who carries about with him, as it were, an
atmosphere of unreality. This is a gentle, old farmer,
whose brother, driven crazy by young Pamela's heart-
lessness, commits suicide. The farmer, who has loved
his brother, threatens to expose the flirt, Pamela,
Anne's offer that she shall bear her sister's punishment,
and the punishment is death.

"ST. LOUIS" AT CLUNY: THE MILLENNARY OF THE BENEDICTINE ABBEY.

THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT SHOWING THE ENTRANCE OF LOUIS IX. INTO THE ABBEY PRECINCTS.



1. ST. LOUIS ENTERING THE BENEDICTINE ABBEY OF CLUNY.
2. BLANCHE OF CASTILE AT CLUNY.

3. THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF CLUNY, SHOWING BOWMEN.

4. THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS, SHOWING BEARERS OF BELLS AND MACES.

5. ST. LOUIS (LOUIS IX.) ARRIVING AT CLUNY.
6. PAGES.
7. INNOCENT IV. BLESSING LOUIS IX.

Cluny has just celebrated the millenary of the foundation of its famous Benedictine Abbey, once the greatest edifice of its kind in Europe, and surpassed among cathedrals only by the old St. Peter's, which was a few feet larger. The monks were expelled from it in 1789; and it is now in ruins. A feature of the millenary celebrations was a historical pageant representing the entrance of St. Louis into the Abbey precincts when he came on a visit to Pope Innocent IV.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MRANGER.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE right and proper thing, of course, is that every good patriot should stop at home and curse his own country. So long as that is being done everywhere, we may be sure that things are fairly happy, and being kept up to a reasonably high standard. So long as we are discontented separately we may be well content as a whole. Each man is cultivating his garden; and you cannot cultivate a garden without digging it up or without stamping it down. And these gardens of the children of men are so strange and so different that each man is probably alone in knowing even which are the flowers and which the weeds. But so long as grunts, snorts, curses, and cries of despair come over every garden wall we may be pretty certain that things are all right, that the flowers will arise in splendour and the wilderness blossom like the rose. So long as good Americans go on railing at their anarchy and graft, so long as good Englishmen curse our snobbery and squirearchy, so long as there are Germans to murmur at officialism and Scotchmen to make game of theology, so long as Irishmen insist that they are conquered, and Frenchmen are quite sure they are betrayed—so long as this genial and encouraging groan goes up from all Europe, so long we may feel certain that Christendom is going forward with her mighty cohorts triumphant on her eternal way.

But this wholesome habit of grumbling by one's own fireside has been crossed by customs considerably more perilous and responsible. The commonest trick, of course, is to lash one's self into a kind of cold and abstract rage about somebody else's business that one very imperfectly understands, to demand of heaven and the High Court of Parliament how long the poor women of Japan are to black their teeth or the police of Russia to black their newspapers, without in the least knowing how it feels to a Jap or a Russian, or whether the thing, in its own environment, seems as natural as blacking one's boots or as comic as blacking one's face. Nevertheless, these criticisms of foreign countries, although commonly wild and impertinent, are not the worst forms of international interference, and may sometimes even do good. The Russian censor's ink may not be so black as it is painted; still, the general tendency of such officials is towards obscurantism and oppression, and a foreign protest, even if ignorant, may work on the side of the internal freedom of that country. Again, if it be wrong to look a gift horse in the month, it is yet more ill-mannered so to examine an Oriental lady who has dressed and painted herself, not for your taste, but for that of Oriental gentlemen. Still, it would be safe to hazard that Oriental ladies are, on the whole, too much controlled by the conventions of the harem rather than too little; so that there again it may be argued that criticism from outside may encourage reform within. I am no admirer of the popular preacher or idealistic publicist on a platform who rises to a whirlwind of seraphic scorn and self-satisfaction because he himself (as it happens) has never cut up an Armenian with a scimitar or boiled a missionary in a pot. But if there is a Turk somewhere who cuts up Armenians in a light, absent-minded kind of way, not seeing any harm in it, I think he might be told that it is "not done." If there are any cannibals who conduct their cuisine in ignorance of the fact that there is a feeling against it in more fastidious tribes, then I think they should be told of this foreign disapproval. And I can imagine that even if the European critic made mistakes (as no doubt he would) about the

details of anthropophagy, the criticism might still convey the required rebuke from outside. Even if the critic described as baked a bishop whom every child remembered vividly as boiled, even if he referred to curates when they were not in season, I still think that the sincere horror of the European's tone might shake the Cannibal Islanders in this, their mere insularity of taste.

But another kind of international criticism has arisen which is more mischievous than the most ignorant of these denunciations. And that is the habit not of wildly and ignorantly blaming, but wildly and ignorantly praising, another nation. This, I say, is worse;

beautiful dreaminess against the practical obedience of his people, or to guess which will win.

And this reminds me that I have before me a flaring instance of the ill-luck of such international admirations. It is a document that takes no account of such obviously perplexing elements as French brutality and German dreaminess; it proceeds on the simple principle of French badness and German goodness. Frenchmen, it says, are feminine. They have a horror of severe methods, which is doubtless why they have to be rebuked for crowding round the guillotine. They are hysterical, which must be the reason of the steady toil and greed and wealth of their peasants. Germans, on the other hand, are masculine. Germans are simple: this can be noted in the German artistic books and book-covers, in the hundred Aubrey Beardsleys to our one that sprawl on every German decorative page. Germans are silent, like the Kaiser.

I am sorry that I have no larger space left to deal with this outburst, an article called "The Psychology of the Conqueror," by an Englishwoman in Germany. It reminds me of "Ouida" at her worst and the penny novelettes at their best. The Englishwoman prostrates herself before the beautiful big boots of the Prussian soldier in a riot of sentimentalism. Like other female writers on the Viking Breed, she gets a little mixed. She says she has noticed a trait which may be called the psychology of the conqueror; which is as if I said that I had noticed a cabbage which was the Botany of the Brussels Sprout. She also calls it the knowledge of the power of force—a very recondite discovery, like that of the potency of the energy of the might of violence. Also her perfect German is praised in a somewhat confused manner, being first described as a strenuous conqueror, and then as a very meek dog on a chain who is much too frightened to bark too loudly or to frolic too blithely. The Government, it seems, fills all Germans with awe; and there are (so far as I understand the argument) no robberies or swindles of any sort in Germany. The one most firmly embedded in my memory was the swindle of the bogus Captain Koepenick. That certainly illustrated German submissiveness, but scarcely, I think, German efficiency.

Evidently, however, it has not crossed the lady's mind that Prussian discipline may, perhaps, arise not from the fierceness of the people, but rather from their tameness. As a matter of fact, the Germans have not conquered very much in history as a whole. About fifty years ago they beat the French, and about fifty years before that the French very soundly beat them. We are simply blinded by one accident of chronology if we let the Prussians' capturing Paris make us forget that the Parisians have captured at some time nearly every town in Europe. If we set history as a whole, there is no more doubt that the French people are the more military than there is that the German people are the more musical. But if you ask why it is worth while to answer such pro-Teuton servilities, the truth is exactly here: Germany is a great and splendid nation; there are millions of sensible German patriots grappling with the sins and follies which are part of her problem. And just when they are doing their best, this insane idolatry from the foreigner comes in, upsets all the German wise men, and comes to the rescue of the German fool.



Photo. Central News.

THE FIRST URN-BURIAL IN ST. PAUL'S: THE ASHES OF MR. HOLMAN-HUNT BORNE UP THE STEPS OF THE CATHEDRAL TO REST IN "PAINTERS' CORNER."

On Monday the ashes of Mr. Holman-Hunt, whose body had previously been cremated at Golder's Green, were buried in "Painters' Corner," in St. Paul's. It was the first burial of ashes that had taken place in the Cathedral. The pall-bearers were Mr. William Michael Rossetti, Lord Tennyson, Sir Charles Holroyd, Sir Norman Lockyer, Mr. Arthur Hughes, Mr. Charles Booth, Mr. Forbes Robertson, and Professor Israel Gollancz. Among the mourners were Miss Mary Millais, Miss May Morris, Mr. Edward Clodd (an executor), and Mr. William de Morgan. Mrs. G. F. Watts sent a spray of laurel, and the urn was crowned with a wreath of bay-leaves, with the inscription, "From your children." After the service, hundreds of those present gathered round the dead painter's life-size version of his great picture, "The Light of the World," which hangs in the south aisle.

because it hinders the real patriots of that nation in their attempt to cure its real abuses. No one but a patriot can know the worst about his people. No one but an American citizen can understand the real incubus of Mr. Rockefeller: a gigantesque nightmare. We can catch glimpses of the vision, but it must always be different from our own. No one but an Englishman, again, can understand how helpless and how omnipotent are the English aristocrats: how the English aristocrats have lost faith in everything, even in aristocracy; and how yet they fill all the seats and avenues, a crowd that cannot be cleared by the police. No one but a Frenchman has any right to rebuke French brutality: the other nations are not brutal (or virile) enough to understand it. No one but a German has any business to balance the

STRENGTHENING THE LINKS: THE KING'S WELCOME TO THE CANADIANS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BROOKS.



1. THE ROYAL INSPECTION OF THE DETACHMENT OF THE 2ND QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA AT BALMORAL CASTLE: KING GEORGE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRST REGIMENT TO CROSS THE SEAS TO TAKE PART IN THE HOME MANŒUVRES IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

2. QUEENLY INTEREST IN THE CANADIANS: QUEEN MARY CHATTING WITH SIR HENRY PELLATT AND OTHER OFFICERS.

3. THE KING AND THE COMMANDER OF THE 2ND QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA: HIS MAJESTY AND COLONEL SIR HENRY PELLATT.

The King inspected a detachment of the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada at Balmoral Castle on Monday last. In the course of his address, his Majesty said: "I am very glad that the Queen's Own Canadian Rifles should have been the first regiment to cross the seas to take part in the Home Manœuvres in the Mother Country. I trust your example will be followed by many regiments from the other Dominions in the future." In the course of his reply to his Majesty, Sir Henry Pellatt said: "This day will be a red-letter one in the annals of the regiment, and we, as Canadians, humbly hope and believe that our visit will serve to strengthen those links which bind us as an Empire."



SIR PATRICK MANSON, F.R.S.,
The Famous Parasitologist, Retiring from the Post of Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office.

has since been proved correct by Professor Ronald Ross, that an active part in diffusing the disease is taken by the mosquito. This irritating insect harbours the malarial parasite at one stage of its existence, and transmits it to its human victims. Sir Patrick Manson is about to retire from the post of Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office. He has been President of the Epidemiological Society, and closely connected with the excellent work done by the London School of Tropical Medicine.

His Highness Haji Mohamed Jumalul Kiran, Sultan of Sulu, in the Philippines, has been in London this week in the course of a tour round the world which he is making under the guidance of his American confidential adviser. The Sultan is five feet two inches in height, and forty-four years old. He has never hitherto travelled further than Singapore and Mecca, and he has been greatly impressed with the wonders of London. Before he came, it is said, he had absolutely refused to believe in the existence of underground railways, and a journey in the "Tube" consequently caused him great astonishment. He leaves to-day for the United States, intending to visit New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and Chicago. He hopes to meet Mr. Taft, whom he knows personally.

There is a fitting continuity in the appointment of the Rev. W. P. Pennington-Bickford as Rector of St. Clement Danes, to which living he has been presented by its patron, the Marquess of Exeter. Mr. Bickford has not only been for the last five years curate of the parish, but he is also the son-in-law of the late Rector, the Rev. J. J. H. Septimus Pennington, having married Miss Louie Pennington, who was her father's constant helper in charitable work. Mr. Bickford has already given promise of beneficent influence in the parish since his appointment by his protest against the dangerous speed of motor-buses rounding his church, in connection with the terrible death of a man recently run over there. The new Rector is a son of the late Rear-Admiral J. E. Bickford, and was educated at Clare College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1904, and was ordained deacon the following year and priest in 1906. St. Clement Danes was his first curacy.



THE REV. W. P. PENNINGTON-BICKFORD,
The New Rector of St. Clement Danes, Strand.

formation" and attempting to make a plan of a fortress. Captain Martelli, Lieutenant Salmond, and others, treated the young German with the utmost courtesy and friendly

PROFESSOR FRANK W. DYSON, F.R.S.,
Who has been Appointed Astronomer Royal.—[Photo. Elliott and Fry.]

Personal Notes. If malaria is ultimately banished from tropical countries, no small share of the credit will be due to Sir Patrick Manson, the famous parasitologist, who was the first to announce the theory, which

consideration. When Lieutenant Helm was to be handed over to



LIEUTENANT SALMOND,
One of the Officers concerned in the Detention of Lieutenant Helm.

the civil authorities, Lieutenant Salmond drove him to Fareham in his own dog-cart to save him from a public journey in a police-gig, and Captain Martelli sat near him in court and carefully ex-



SIR EVELYN RUGGLES-BRISE, K.C.B.,
British Representative on the International Prison Congress at Washington.

plained the proceedings. Captain Martelli and Lieutenant Salmond are on duty at Fort Purbrook, Portsmouth. It was they who, through field-glasses, saw Lieutenant Helm lying on a hillside



LIEUTENANT A. J. SUTOR, R.G.A.,
Who has been Court-Martialled for Publishing a Pamphlet Criticising the Army System.

overlooking Fort Widley and apparently writing or sketching, and who sent a non-commissioned officer and two men to bring him into the fort.

At the recent meeting of the British Association at Sheffield much interest was aroused by a

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



SIR WILLIAM CHRISTIE, K.C.B., F.R.S.,
Retiring from the Post of Astronomer Royal.—[Photo. Record Press.]

paper read in the Engineering Section by an American professor of electrical engineering, Mr. Reginald Fessenden, of Brant Rock, Massachusetts. It was entitled, "The Utilisation of Solar Radiation, Wind Power, and other Intermittent Natural Sources of Energy." An illustration of Professor Fessenden's scheme appears elsewhere in this Issue, and on another page are some further explanatory details. Should a time come when the coal and oil resources of the world are exhausted, the adoption of some such plan for producing mechanical power as that of Professor Fessenden would seem to be inevitable.

Great satisfaction has been expressed in China at the appointment of his Excellency T'ang Shao-yi as President of the Board of Communications, for he is a statesman well known by his efforts in the cause of reform. In 1908 he headed a special mission to America and Europe, but during his absence, after the death of the Empress-Dowager, most of the ablest and most progressive Ministers were dismissed, including the Grand Councillor Yuan



HIS EXCELLENCY T'ANG SHAO-YI,
Appointed President of the Chinese Board of Communications.

and Wales. The respective chairmen of the Prison Commission for Scotland and the General Prisons Board for Ireland, the Master of Polwarth and Mr. J. S. Gibbons, C.B., will represent the other two countries of the United Kingdom. Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, who was in the Home Office for many years, and was at one time private secretary to Sir William Harcourt, became Commissioner and Director of Prisons in 1891, and has been Chairman since 1895.

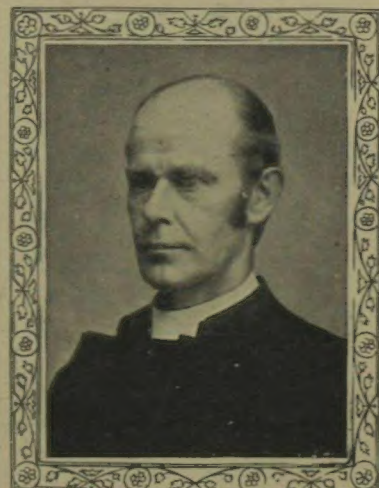
Whatever may prove to be the finding of the Court-martial on Lieutenant A. J. Sutor, which, it was understood, on the conclusion of the proceedings last Saturday, would be made known in about a fortnight from that time, it will be generally admitted that he has displayed a considerable amount of oratorical and controversial capacity. It will be remembered that he was brought before the court for having published without authority a pamphlet entitled "The Army System; or, Why Muddle Through Thirty Millions a Year during Peace?" The



PROFESSOR REGINALD A. FESSENDEN,
The Inventor of a remarkable Scheme for producing Power from Natural Sources.

Shih-kai, whose protégé T'ang was. The latter has consequently been kept in retirement since his return to China, but it is hoped that his new appointment marks a change in the policy of the Regent. T'ang Shao-yi is a Cantonese by birth, and is about fifty. After the war with Japan, in 1904, he became Resident Consul-General in Korea. He has also been Director of Railways, Special Commissioner to Tibet, Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Co-Controller of the General Revenue Council, and Governor of the Province of Fengtien.

This country will be represented on the International Prison Commission at Washington by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, who left for New York last Saturday, accompanied by Major Rogers, R.E., Principal Surveyor of Prisons for England



THE LATE REV. H. C. POLLOCK,
Canon of Rochester, and a well-known High Churchman.

[Photo. Elliott and Fry.]

[Continued overleaf.]

IN THE STONE AGE AND THE AGE OF PETROL.



Photo. Delmas.

A STRIKE OF MIDINETTES: FRENCH WORKERS WITH THE NEEDLE DEMONSTRATING BEFORE A SHOP.

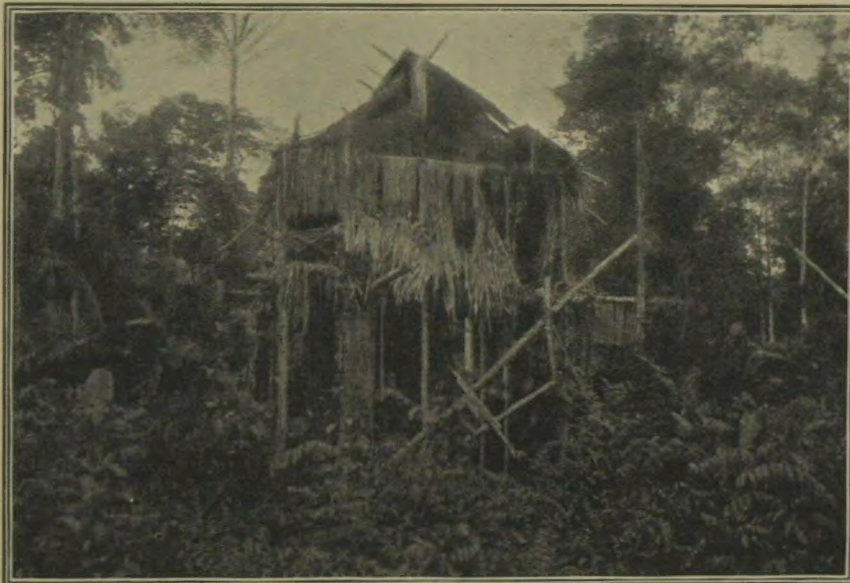
Certain of the midinettes of Paris are indulging in the excitement of a strike, asking that their pay may be augmented in view of the increase in the cost of living. They are holding meetings, making speeches, and demonstrating before shops in the approved masculine fashion, much to the interest of the Parisian man in the street.



Photo. F. Turner.

PURCHASED FOR THE NATION AS A MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD VII.: GRANGE FELL, BORROWDALE.

Grange Fell, Borrowdale, which, as our photograph shows well, is a most picturesque spot, has just been bought for the nation as a memorial to King Edward VII. It has not only changed owners, but is to change its name. In future, it is to be called "Edward VII's Fell," that none may forget how it came to be the property of the people.



DISCOVERED BY THE EXPEDITION THAT FOUND UNKNOWN STONE-AGE SAVAGES: A NATIVE HOUSE IN THE FAR INTERIOR OF NEW GUINEA.

It will be recalled that in our last Issue we gave a number of photographs illustrating Dr. Lorentz's expedition into unknown New Guinea, which resulted, amongst other things, in the discovery of unknown savages who are still living in the Stone Age. To those illustrations we are now able to add these two, both of them, like the others, taken by Captain van Nahuys.



STONE-AGE SAVAGES PREPARING TO MAKE EUROPEAN EXPLORERS BLOOD-BROTHERS: THE SACRIFICE OF A PIG BY THE UNKNOWN PEOPLE.

The unknown people found by the Lorentz Expedition were perfectly friendly. They made the explorers their blood-brothers by sacrificing a pig, and smearing each of their white visitors on the forehead with the blood. This attention, it need hardly be said, was by no means popular with the expedition's Mohammedan soldiers, who could not refuse it, but immediately afterwards underwent ceremonial washing.



Photo. Crisp.

FOR THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY: THE NEW DESTROYERS, "PARAMATTA" AND "YARRA," BERTHED IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

These two destroyers, built in Scotland for the Australian Government, were due to leave England for Australia on Thursday of this week, with an Australian crew. The vessel's crews are quartered aft, instead of forward, as in the case of British ships; and the craft are fitted with the latest wireless apparatus on masts fore and aft.

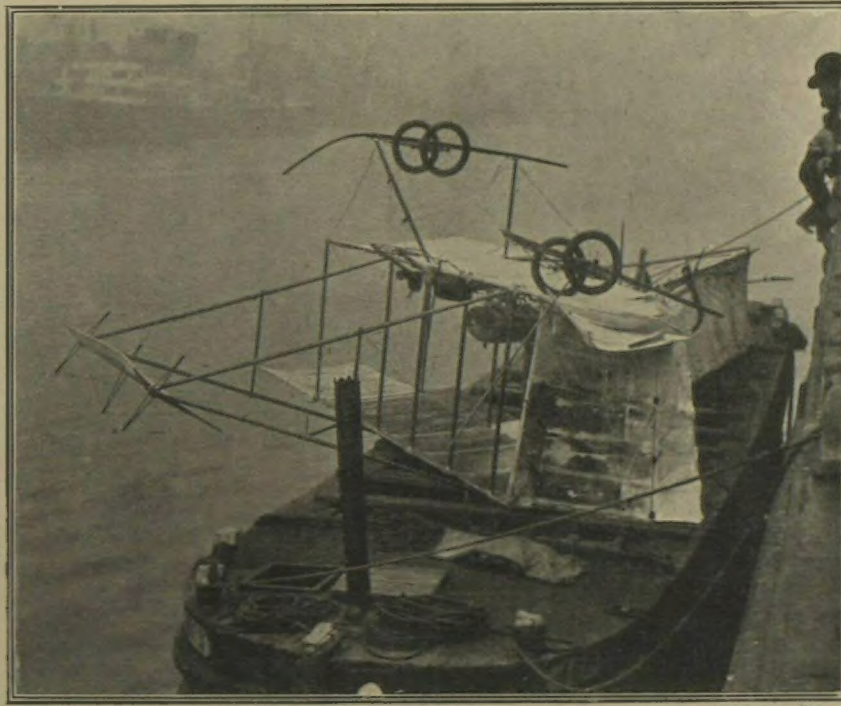


Photo. Linn. Bureau.

THE ACTOR-AIRMAN'S FLIGHT FROM HOLYHEAD TO WITHIN SIXTY YARDS OF THE IRISH SHORE: MR. ROBERT LORAIN'S DAMAGED AEROPLANE.

Mr. Robert Loraine attempted last Sunday to fly from Holyhead to Dublin. He succeeded in making the longest continuous over-sea flight in an aeroplane, but fell into the water sixty yards from the Irish shore, and had to swim to the Bailey Lighthouse, Howth. The aeroplane was picked up by a steamer and taken to Dublin. Fortunately, the aviator was unhurt.

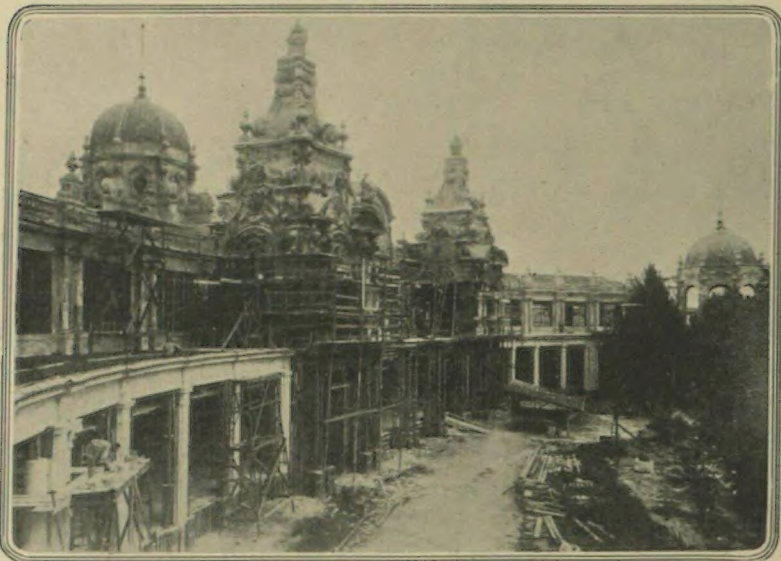


Photo. Fornari.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TURIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, WHICH IS TO COMMEMORATE THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY; BUILDING THE BRITISH SECTION.

Turin's great Exhibition is to be held from April till October of next year. It promises to be as good as it is certain to be popular.

trial took place in the Garrison Library at Tynemouth Castle. As a general rule, in Court-martial procedure an acquittal is at once announced in open court, while in the case of a verdict of guilty the proceedings have to be submitted to the Judge-Advocate-General, and, in the case of an officer, to the King, before the sentence can be promulgated. It has not been stated whether this procedure is being followed in the case of Lieutenant Sutor.

Canon Pollock, who died a few days ago, was the son of the last of the Barons of the English-Exchequer, Sir Charles Edward Pollock, and was himself called to the Bar with the idea of adopting a legal career. He left the Law for the Church, however, and after serving curacies at Ilkley and Nottingham, and holding for four years the benefice of St. Leonard, at Newark, in 1890 he was given by Mr. Tyssen-Amherst (afterwards Lord Amherst of Hackney) the important living of West Hackney. Two years later he was nominated to a canonry at Rochester by Lord Halsbury. Canon Pollock was a High Churchman, devoted to mission and rescue work. He became last year Warden of the Diocesan Society of Mission Preachers, and went to New Zealand to arrange for a mission there.

Sir William Christie, who retires from the position of Astronomer Royal on Oct. 1, has held that post for nearly thirty years, having been appointed in 1881. During that time he has devoted all his energies to the advancement of Greenwich Observatory, with the result that both its prestige and its operations have greatly increased. Several new departments have been established there, and the work of those already in existence has much expanded. Sir William Christie always put the interests of the Observatory before his own, instead of regarding it merely as a means of extending his personal reputation. He was born in 1845, and was educated at King's College School, London, and Trinity, Cambridge. He became Chief Assistant at Greenwich in 1870, so that he has been at the Observatory forty years.

The new Astronomer Royal, Mr. F. W. Dyson, was Chief Assistant at Greenwich under Sir William Christie for eleven years, 1894 to 1905, when he was appointed Astronomer Royal for Scotland. He was born in 1868, and was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Trinity, Cambridge, where he was bracketed Second Wrangler in 1889. As Sir William's chief assistant he did much work on the great International Photographic Survey of the Heavens, in which Greenwich took a leading part; and he accompanied his chief on several expeditions to observe solar eclipses. Since his appointment as Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Mr. Dyson has made important researches on the subject of star-drift.

The German Crown Prince's Tour in Asia. Those who look far ahead in the progress of the world will see many

signs of good omen in the tour which the German Crown Prince is about to make in the East. During a large portion of his journey he will be on British soil, and its British inhabitants will have an excellent opportunity not only of strengthening the existing bonds of goodwill between the British and German peoples, but of sowing the seeds of future friendships, based on personal associations, which may bear a rich harvest in the years to come. There is no doubt that, wherever he goes in British territory, the future German Emperor will receive a hearty welcome and a generous hospitality, and he will bring back with him recollections and

sentiments which may go far to ensure the peace of Europe and the world. It is especially fortunate that this tour should have been projected at a time



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

ON THEIR WAY TO BE RECEIVED BY THE KING: MEN OF THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA BEING PLAYED INTO BALLATER BARRACKS BY PIPERS.

The detachment of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, which was received by the King at Balmoral this week, consisted of the commander, Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt; Lieutenant-Colonel Mason; Major Rennie; Major Renshaw; and twelve non-commissioned officers and men.

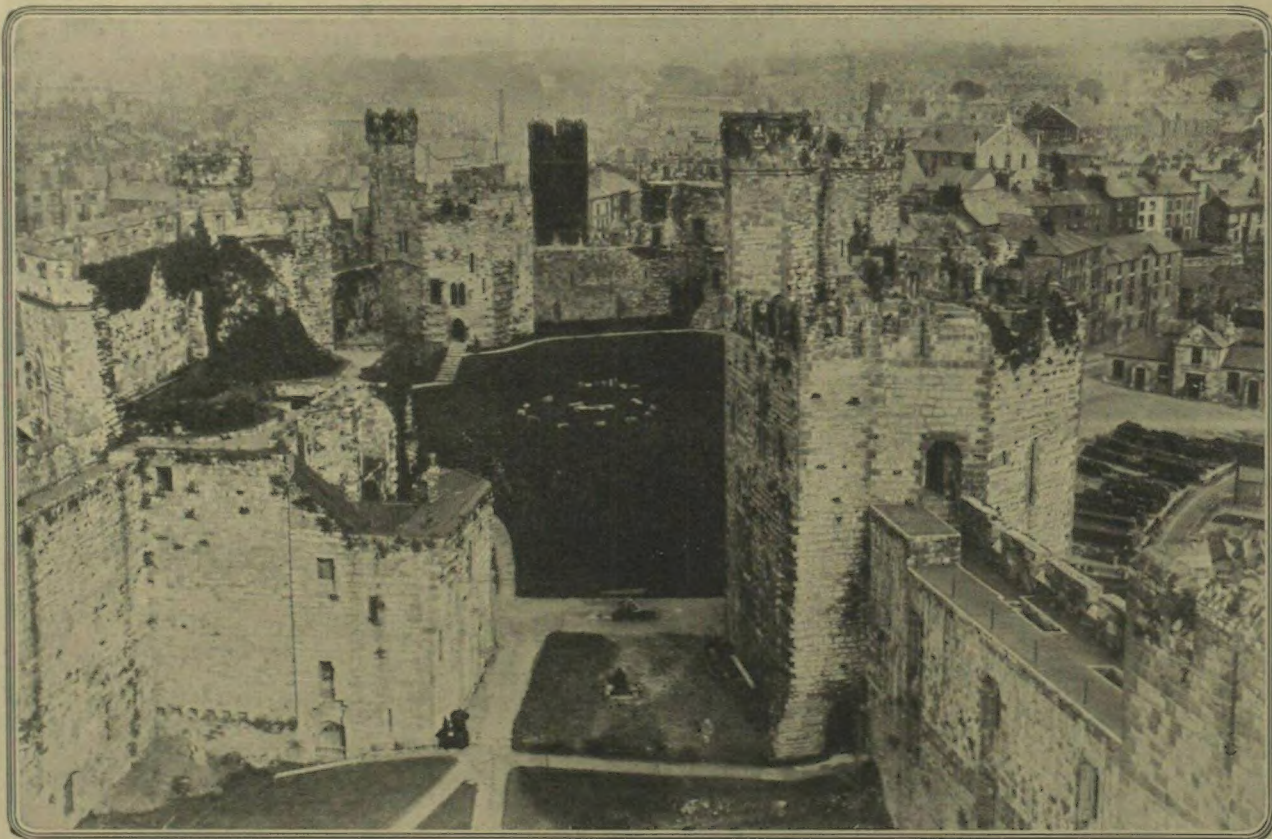


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

WHERE THE PRINCE OF WALES IS TO BE INVESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISH OF THE WELSH PEOPLE: CARNARVON CASTLE, WHERE THE HISTORIC CEREMONY IS TO TAKE PLACE IN JULY OF NEXT YEAR.

The King has agreed that the ceremony of the formal Investiture of the Prince of Wales in Wales shall be revived, and that the function shall take place at Carnarvon Castle in July of next year. It will be recalled that Cardiff put in a rival claim to be the scene of the Investiture. The King, guided by the opinion of an influential and representative committee from the Principality, decided, however, in favour of Carnarvon. At the same time his Majesty recognised that "the city of Cardiff holds the foremost position in Wales as regards population, commercial importance, and the number of its national institutions." The committee advised that "owing to purely historical considerations, it would be more in accordance with tradition were the Investiture of his Royal Highness to be held at Carnarvon Castle." Mr. Lloyd George is the Constable of Carnarvon Castle.



Photo. Record Press.

SEEKING TO KEEP THE DREADED CHOLERA AT BAY: PRAYING TO BE SPARED THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

The dread of cholera is upon the people of certain parts of Russia, and processions, carrying holy pictures and relics, march from place to place in the towns concerned, that prayers may be said and that the crowd may be sprinkled with holy water.

when, for one trivial reason or another, Anglo-German feeling, as indicated in a section of the Press of the two countries, is displaying another of its periodic fits of irritation. The Prince's tour, however, should help to dispel these temporary clouds, and bring into closer understanding of each other the two great nations which, in hostility, might cripple or destroy each other's prosperity, thereby weakening the West as against the growing power of the East. but which, in friendly co-operation, could dominate the world and guide beneficently the progress of mankind. The Prince's voyage is to be made in the *Gneisenau*, and he will be attended, among others, by General von Schenck, Aide-de-camp to the Kaiser, and Herr von Treutler, of the German Foreign Office. The itinerary, as far as it has been made known at the time of writing, is to be as follows: The Prince will probably land first in Egypt, and stay a few days in and around Cairo, and after possibly touching at Aden, his next stopping-place will be Ceylon, where he will visit Colombo and Kandy. From Ceylon the Crown Princess, who is to accompany him thus far, will return to Europe, while the Prince is due to reach Bombay on Dec. 14. He will remain in India about two months, during which he will no doubt visit, among other places, Calcutta and Darjeeling, stay with some of the native Princes, and try his hand at shooting tigers. From Calcutta he will go down the Straits of Malacca to Singapore, where he will receive a patriotic welcome at the German Club, and from which he may, perhaps, go on a visit to the dominions of that well-known sportsman, the Sultan of Johore. From Singapore the Prince is to proceed to Java and Siam, and about the middle of March he is due to arrive at Hong-Kong. After visiting Canton, Shanghai, and Kiau-Chau, he will go to Peking about April 10, and thence to Tokio, where he is due about April 25.

After a few weeks' travelling in Japan, he will start for home in May, returning through Siberia.

Lord Rosebery's Mission to Vienna. Lord Rosebery's Mission

to Vienna to make formal announcement of King George's accession to the Emperor Francis Joseph, has been a great success, and the selection of such a distinguished man as Lord Rosebery, with his tactful urbanity and his cosmopolitan sympathies, to conduct the mission, was greatly appreciated in Austria. Among the members of the mission were Lord Rosebery's son, the Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Lord Annaly, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour. The Emperor received them with marked courtesy, and the principal Vienna papers expressed in warm terms the general feeling of friendliness. Count Aerenthal attended a banquet given by the British Ambassador, Sir Fairfax Cartwright, and on the following day entertained the Mission to lunch. They dined in state with the Emperor at Schönbrunn.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT HELM, OF THE GERMAN ARMY: FORT WIDLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SILK AND CRIBB.



DOMINATING PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR: FORT WIDLEY, WHICH LIEUTENANT HELM, OF THE 21ST NASSAU PIONEER BATTALION OF THE GERMAN ARMY, HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH HAVING SKETCHED UNLAWFULLY.

The smaller photograph shows Fort Widley; the second shows how that fort, with others, dominates Portsmouth Harbour. The crosses on the right mark the position of Fort Widley on Portsdown Hills; the crosses on the left the position of Fort Southwick. It will be recalled that Lieutenant Helm was brought up at Fareham last week, charged with having attempted to make without authority a plan of Fort Widley. The proceedings were brief and formal. Lieutenant Helm was remanded to Winchester Gaol until Thursday of this week. Writing before the Lieutenant's second appearance before the magistrate at Fareham, we may point out that it was said immediately after his first appearance that the charge might be amended.

LITERATURE

AMOR CONDVSSE NOI AD VNA MORTE.....
DANTE—*Inferno*—Canto V.

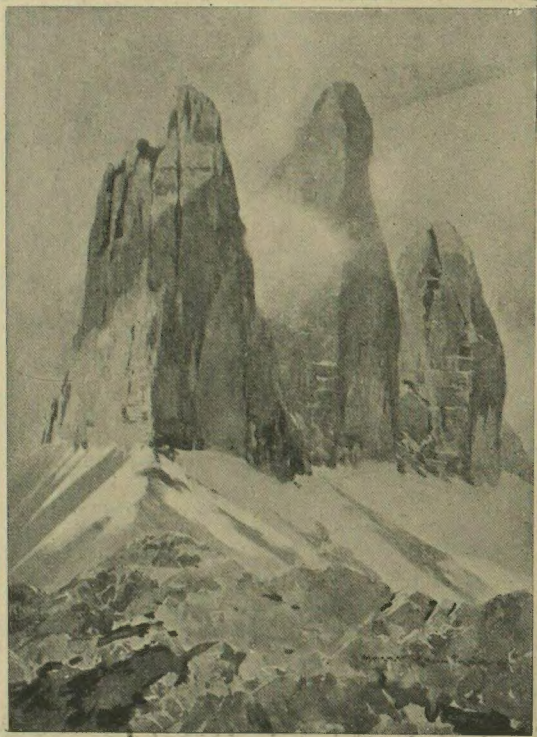
"The Dolomites."

Although a book about the Dolomites could not now be called, as that by Miss Amelia Edwards was in 1873, "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys," yet the latter part of the title might still hold good. If the peaks are no longer untrodden, there are at least some valleys that are still "unfrequented." This we learn from the latest volume inspired by that delightful region—"The Dolomites" (Methuen), by S. H. Hamer, illustrated in colour by Mr. Harry Rountree. In spite of the fears expressed by the author that "the Dolomites may speedily share the fate of Switzerland, and be overrun by the 'tripper' and the 'peak-scalper,'" he is still able to remark that "one may walk for miles along a splendid road without meeting a single 'fellow-traveller,' and to describe one valley under the heading "An Awful Solitude." Mr. Hamer's book is an excellent example of the class of topographical literature to which it belongs. He need by no means apologise for "the personal note which obtrudes itself from time to time" in "the

known, but many will welcome the excellent translation of the French work recently made by Effie Dunreith Massie, and published by Messrs. Mills and Boon. The spirit of the original is well preserved, and the volume, though perhaps unduly bulked out and expensive, is handsome and well produced. The visit of Théophile Gautier's gifted daughter to Tribschen, in company of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam and other friends, was a very fortunate one. They found the Master in a

Photo, Russell.
MR. EDWARD THOMAS,
Whose latest book, "The Feminine Influence on the Poets," is announced by Mr. Martin Secker, a new publisher, of No. 5, John Street, Adelphi.

introducing us to many a celebrity—the King of Bavaria, Hans Richter, "a young man with golden beard and gold-rimmed eye-glasses"; Liszt himself, Lenbach the painter, the Countess Muchanoff, and others. We read the familiar story of the treatment accorded to "The Rheingold" at Munich during the time when the intrigues against Wagner were unending; we see the Master tranquil in adversity, devoted to his work, and keeping as far as possible from the stress and storm of the theatre. Mlle. Gautier wrote her narrative at the white heat of enthusiasm as a whole-hearted disciple, and not only has it stood the test of time very happily, but has withstood the still greater trial of translation. We set the volume down with the satisfactory feeling that we have actually been with the author in the company she re-creates for us so vividly. Perhaps the great charm of the simple

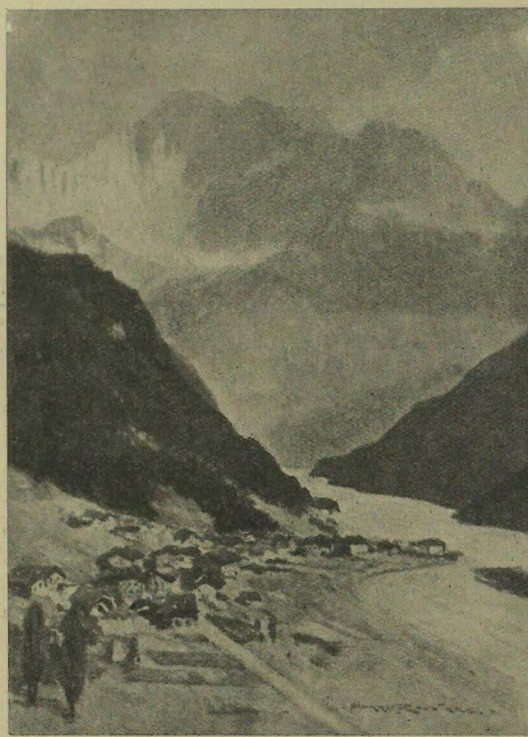


THE FAMOUS TRIO OF PINNACLES IN THE DOLOMITES: THE DREI ZINNEN.

"The Drei Zinnen [Three Pinnacles] three gigantic rock obelisks . . . of which the middle one is the Grosse Zinne, the western is the Westliche Zinne, and the eastern the Kleine Zinne."

actual experiences of two ordinary, average individuals." It is just the personal note and the actual experiences which make a book like this so interesting to other ordinary, average individuals who may follow in their steps, whether in actuality or only in imagination. Of Mr. Rountree's sixteen pictures, which are beautifully reproduced, it would be difficult to speak too highly. The Dolomites, with their wonderful colouring, may be, as Mr. Hamer says, "at once the delight and the despair" of the artist; but for the reader, who sees the results and is not troubled by the difficulties, there is no despair and a great deal of delight. What these difficulties are to a painter only he himself can tell. "You know that, according to all the rules of the game, these weird colours are not allowed . . . they are quite unbelievable. No one ever saw a mountain of that colour." Chapters on climbing in the Dolomites, on the flora of the district, and the fascinating problems of its geology, complete a very charming book.

"Wagner at Home." To students of the voluminous literature that has arisen round Richard Wagner's life and work, Mlle. Judith Gautier's account of the Wagner household at Lucerne is well



"LIKE SOME STUPENDOUS CATHEDRAL": MONTE CIVETTA AND CAPRIE.

IN THE ALPINE REGION NAMED AFTER THE MARQUIS OF DOLOMIEU: THE DOLOMITES—THE DESPAIR OF THE PAINTER.

"The name is derived from Déodat de Grati, Marquis of Dolomieu, who took his title from a village of Grenoble in the Dauphiné Alps. . . . Dolomite is a peculiar form of limestone. . . . Predazzo is a sort of Mecca of the student of geology. . . . while as for the artist [the district] is at once his delight and his despair."



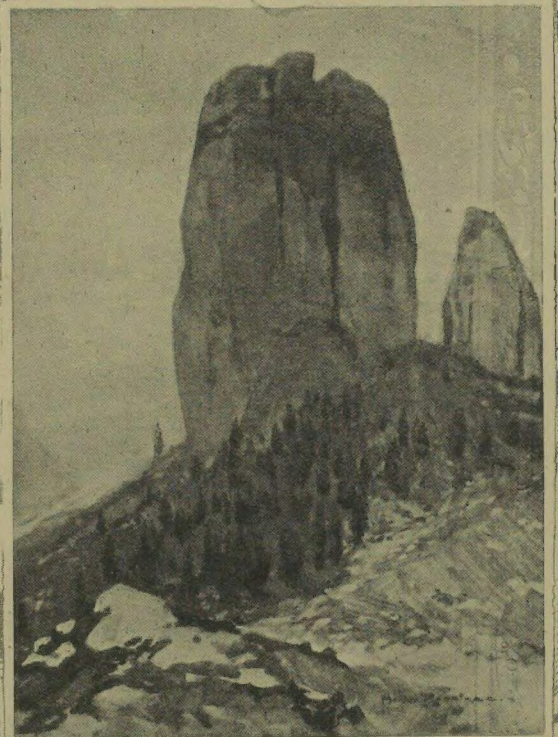
MEDIAEVALISM AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN A DOLOMITE VILLAGE: A HOUSE IN AURONZO.

"The village of Auronzo . . . is quite one of the most surprising spots in this country of surprises, . . . everything picturesque and old-fashioned, and yet—all furnished with electric light."

Illustrations reproduced from Mr. S. H. Hamer's book, "The Dolomites" (illustrated in colour by Harry Rountree), by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

very serene mood: his home life and relations with Liszt's daughter—then Frau Cosima von Bülow—were seen in a very pleasant light, and are treated with sympathy and delicacy. The narrative runs easily,

heard to say that if the "Ring" scores were lost he could rewrite them from memory—a proof indeed of his devotion to the works of the great composer.



THE MOST-PHOTOGRAPHED ROCKS IN THE DOLOMITES: THE CINQUE TORRI.

"The Cinque Torri . . . are, perhaps, the most-photographed group of rocks in the Dolomite region . . . but when one gets above them, or sees them in relation to their greater neighbours, they appear pitifully insignificant."

story is that it is not too long. There is a clever writer's keen eye for what is essential, the quality that an author should share with a painter. The reader finds nothing superfluous, and reaches the last page with surprise and regret. Such a volume has the quality of the picture of some interior by Ostade, the rare gift of vision that preserves for all time the salient points of the thing seen. There are many incidents the memory dwells upon, notable among them the occasion upon which Wagner spent several hours at the piano explaining the "Meistersinger" to Mlle. Gautier, with Dr. Richter by his side following every note and supplying those that the Master omitted. "From time to time he was carried out of himself and struck the piano hurriedly, saving an effect which was in danger of being lost, completing a harmony or striking a chord between the Master's hesitating fingers." Then, as now, Dr. Richter knew at least as much about Wagner's scores as any living man: he has been heard to say that if the "Ring" scores were lost he could rewrite them from memory—a proof indeed of his devotion to the works of the great composer.

THE BOAT OF THE WHITE HAND: RETURNING FROM THE HEAD-HUNT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN H. HARDY.



SOLOMON ISLAND "DREADNOUGHTS": TOMAKOS, BEARING THE MARK WHICH SHOWS THAT HEADS HAVE BEEN TAKEN. AND OTHER DEVICES.

The canoes constructed by the natives of the Solomon Islands are not dug-outs, but are built of planks about half an inch thick. They are of all sizes, from the 8-foot-long craft to the Tomako for war or head-hunting, a fine example of which may measure 44 ft. in length, have a beam of 4 ft. 8 in., and carry five-and-thirty men. Of his drawing our Artist writes: "My drawing is of a Tomako I saw in New Georgia. It shows the decoration of the bow, and the one behind it depicts the stern of a similar one. Fixed on the top of the bow is a large bunch of white feathers, and down the front on a slight frame of woodwork is a row of large cowrie shells. In between each of these is a short stick with a tuft of reathess at the end. At the lower part of the bow, and just above the water-line, is a small carved human head resting on its two closed fists: this is a very important little god and is named Totishu. He is there to keep off the evil spirits of the water and of storms—the Késoko. He must also look out for an enemy, or a dangerous reef. The sides of the canoes are covered with a vegetable putty, that turns black soon after it is put on. Into this are inlaid small circles of mother-of-pearl. The inlaid semicircle just behind the little carved head is the natives' representation of the foam rainbow that appears at the bow of the canoe when passing swiftly through the water. Just below the second figure in the canoe is a white arm and hand, marked in lime; it is to show that heads have been taken at the last successful raid.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OUR WORKING POWER.

FEW of us, save those whose studies specially lead them in physiological directions, or who elect to inform themselves as a matter of culture regarding our bodily mechanisms, give a thought to either the source of the working powers whereof our bodies are the seat, or to the amount of energy which our frames are capable of developing. The idea of a living body as a heat-engine is an excellent one. It is the oxidation or chemical combustion of certain of our foods which is the source of our working powers. Consumed in the muscles, we get out of these materials the energy which gives us power to move and to execute the mechanical labour that falls to our lot. Now, this labour and the amount of food or fuel which is required to generate working power have been duly calculated. Joule showed the relationship which exists between fuel consumed and work done by a machine, and the application of his principle to the living body was not slow of appreciation. If we raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water one degree (Fahrenheit) the energy thus expended is found to be capable, when utilised, of raising 772 lb. one foot high. Reversed, the principle shows that the energy developed in a fall of 772 lb. could be utilised to raise the water-temperature one degree.

Now, if we take the case of a man doing a certain piece of muscular work, we find that labour associated with the development of heat. Our food develops heat, and while so much is lost from the body, a given and adequate amount is utilised in the maintenance of the bodily processes, and in the production of muscular work. Heat and work, in other words, are convertible terms, and the relationship or proportion between the one and the other is of constant nature. The calculations of physiologists vary somewhat in respect of the amount of work which a human body performs. We have to keep in mind that when we are resting the internal work of the frame does not cease. Sleeping or waking, the heart must beat and the chest rise and fall, while in sleep these processes, slowed down, no doubt, nevertheless continue. The case here is, in a way, illustrated by Balzac's "Peau de Chagrin." Life's warp and woof, perpetually used up, is constantly renewed, until the time comes when renewal is no longer possible, and the shrinkage becomes permanent. If we consider this internal work of the body alone, we may not be far from the mark in estimating it for twenty-four hours at an expenditure of energy equal to that required to lift a man weighing 10 stone, 10,000 feet high. The heart alone in twenty-four hours is regarded as doing work equal to that expended in lifting 120 tons weight one foot high. This is what is meant by setting down the heart's labour as a hundred-and-twenty foot-tons daily.



Photo. Collas.

THE ELECTRICAL STETHOSCOPE, WHICH MAGNIFIES THE SOUNDS OF HEART-BEATS TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THEY CAN BE HEARD AT AN ORDINARY TELEPHONE A HUNDRED MILES AWAY.

The electrical stethoscope is the invention of Mr. S. G. Brown. It magnifies the heart-sounds sixty times. At an experimental test Professor Milne and four medical men in the Isle of Wight heard, through an ordinary telephone, the heart-beats of a lady in Kensington.

It is the starches and sugars of our food which seem to represent the chief sources of muscular energy, and fat must also be regarded as a valuable

the external work which is accomplished by the hewers of wood and the drawers of water of the world. Clearly, we shall have to place a very large additional amount of energy expended to the sum total of the body's daily labours when we have regard to the demands on the living engine which the daily task imposes. Beyond these considerations, however, lies the much more

difficult question of the work of the nervous system, and especially of intellectual work associated with the operation of brain cells and centres. At first sight we might appear to pass into a realm very different from that wherein the calculations of the physicist form the basis for the conclusions of the physiologist. Perhaps the loose fashion in which the term "mind" has been, and still is, used is responsible for the clouding of the issues involved in the consideration of the question of brain-work and brain-wear and tear.

It is, of course, matter of common knowledge that, unless our brain-cells are supplied with healthy blood, containing its full share of nutrient matters, brain-work becomes impossible of adequate and normal performance. The source of the energy which brain-cells store and liberate is, therefore, certainly the same as that whence a liver-cell derives its working power or a muscle-cell its special ability to contract. Science now recognises freely and fully that conditions of body exercise a direct effect on the nervous centres, procuring for them the highest efficiency, or injuring them so that their duties can be only imperfectly discharged or altogether abrogated. That which puzzles us is to find equivalents for the expression of the more subtle work of the nervous system, but that there may be discovered some adequate mode of setting forth such a relationship between work done and force expended cannot be doubted. Already psychology has begun to weigh and measure, to calculate and time, and so we may hope to find demonstrated, in time, the measure of brain-labour as to-day we note the extent of a muscle's work.

The social side of the body and work question is interesting, for again the matter of brain-control—that is, brain-labour—enters into consideration. A medical man some time ago wrote a paper on Ergophobia, which he defined as a distaste for work. Plainer people talk of work-shirking as "slacking off," and we have been told that as a nation we are developing a desire to join the Society of the Amalgamated Sons of Rest. Does habit here count for something, and are we getting incapable of spurring by brain-work the desire to do body-work easily and efficiently? Possibly so; and to-day we certainly need to be reminded of the saying of the wise man—that whatsoever the hand findeth to do, that must be done with all our might.

ANDREW WILSON.



THE PIECES OF A BURST RIFLE-SHELL; THE FRAGMENTS RESULTING FROM THE EXPLOSION.

Our photograph shows the fragments resulting from the explosion of a Marten Hale rifle-shell in a pit. The force of the explosion drove the pieces through five inches of deal board. On another occasion the explosion of a rifle-shell lifted a half-ton iron plate placed over the pit a foot in the air. The explosive charge weighs four ounces.

food in this respect, since it is a very efficient heat-producer. To the estimate given of the amount of internal bodily work falls, of course, to be added

reminded of



DEADLY MISSILES FOR USE WITH THE NEW BRITISH SHORT SERVICE-RIFLE: THE SHRAPNEL-GRENADE, WHICH IS FIXED TO THE RIFLE MORE EASILY THAN IS A BAYONET; AND THE RIFLE-SHELL, WHICH CAN BE SENT A QUARTER OF A MILE WITH AN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE WEIGHING ONLY FOUR OUNCES.

We illustrate two forms of the Marten Hale Patent Rifle-Grenade, which was recently tested officially by the War Office. The shrapnel-grenade (shown in the first photograph) weighs 1 lb. 6½ oz. It is more easily fixed to the rifle than is a bayonet. A pull of 40 lb. is necessary to release the grip of the grenade, so it cannot fall away from the rifle. The rifle-shell (shown in the second photograph) weighs 1 lb. 10½ oz., and, except for its shape, resembles the shrapnel-grenade. Either projectile can be fired from fifty yards to a quarter of a mile, the distance being regulated by the elevation of the rifle, and either can be thrown by hand for close-quarter fighting. From the top of the projectile to the end of the portion of rifle shown is 12 in.

BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE NORTH SEA: HOLLAND THE LOW LAND.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKKOEK.



THE WATERS ABOVE THE EARTH: GREAT DUTCH DYKES THAT ENABLE A

It is curious that the most densely populated parts of Holland are those that are by the North Sea, between the deltas of the Rhine, the Maas, and the Scheldt—are, in fact, those districts of which the larger portion lies below the level of the North Sea, as does much of the land along the north coast. Thus rivers, held between dykes, flow several feet above the surrounding country. It has been estimated that, despite the natural sand-dunes and the artificial dykes, designed to prevent the encroachment of the waters, the sea has engulfed within historic times nearly

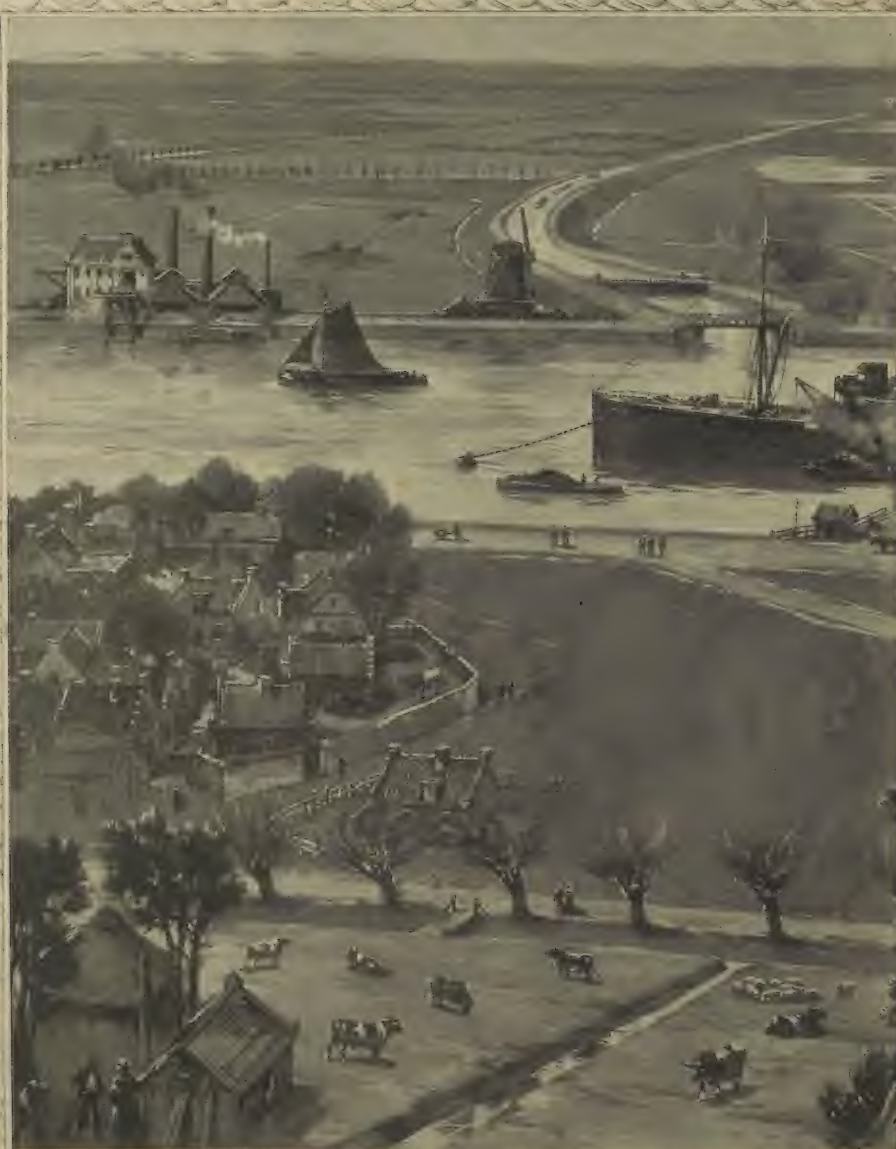
RIVER TO FLOW ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

a million and a half acres of the surface of Holland. Of this loss some million acres have been recovered from sea, river, and lake. Our Illustration shows a river flowing between typical dykes, and gives an excellent

idea of the way in which the tops of the dykes are used as roads. In the event of an invasion the Dutch would almost certainly reflood a part of their country; and their scheme of defence against attack from the east includes (according to the "Mail," on whose map our map is based) the inundation of the districts shown in black on the map in question.

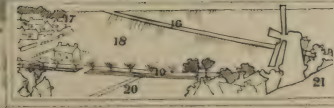
THE COUNTRY TO WHICH THE SEA IS BOTH DEATH AND LIFE: HOLLAND HOLDING THE WATERS IN CHECK.

VITAL TO THE NETHERLANDS IN TIMES OF PEACE; VALUABLE IN DAYS OF WAR: THE GREAT SYSTEM OF DYKES, SOME OF WHICH WOULD BE "CUT" TO FLOOD THE COUNTRY IN THE EVENT OF INVASION.



1. THE COAST-LINE WITH SAND-DUNES (NATURAL DYKES) AND ARTIFICIAL DYKES DESIGNED TO KEEP BACK THE SEA.
2. A TOWN.
3. ROADS.
4. MARSHY LAND; PARTLY FLOODED.
5. A MAIN LINE OF RAILWAY.

6. A HIGH-LEVEL RAILWAY-SHED TO THE TOP OF A DYKE.
7. A FORT.
8. A LOW-LEVEL ROAD PASSING UNDER A DYKE.
9. FISHING (LAND BELOW WATER-LEVEL, ORIGINALLY A MORASS ON A LAKE, WHICH HAS BEEN DRAINED AND BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION).



10. A CANAL.
11. A LOCK.
12. A DYKE ROAD.
13. A RIVER.
14. A LANDING-SPACE.
15. A MAIN ROAD ALONG THE TOP OF A DYKE.

16. A ROAD CONNECTING THE TOP OF A DYKE WITH THE LOWER LAND.
17. A VILLAGE BEHIND WATER-LANES.
18. THE SLOPE OF A DYKE.
19. A LOW-LEVEL ROAD.
20. A DYKE.
21. A VIEW OF A DYKE.

water flooding the land would not be deep enough to carry the hosts of an invading force. Obviously, therefore, it would be possible for such a force to march over the flooded area; but the ground would be rendered so rotten that infantry, cavalry, and, especially, artillery would be seriously impeded. Should the enemy advance by the roads along the dyke-tops they would have to face the devastating fire of many hidden batteries that command those roads. In the winter, frost would counteract this part of Holland's scheme of defence, though, of course, the frozen surface the enemy would have to cross would be responsible for many difficulties. It is worth noting at the moment that the Dutch Government has just decided to spend £3,335,000 on the strengthening of the coast defences. The first key deals with the upper half of the drawing; the second, with the lower. (DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOPPELBERG.)

As we note on our page dealing with the same subject, part of Holland would almost certainly be reflooded in the event of an invasion from the east. The greater portion of those districts of Holland that are by the North Sea, and portions along the north coast, lie below the level of the North Sea. Hence, obviously, the necessity for dykes to keep out the waters. Some of the coast is saved from the encroachment of the sea by sand-dunes, natural dykes; to these dunes artificial dykes, known as sea-dykes, have been added. Other dykes keep in bounds the waters of canals and rivers, which flow above the level of the surrounding country. The flooding in time of invasion would be done in one or other of two ways. In great emergency, dykes would be cut; where there was more time the flooding would be done by the opening of a system of secret hidden sluices by means of special mechanism controlled at the Hague. The

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Queen Elizabeth
visits St. Paul's in
state on Nov. 21, 1588



to return thanks
for the victory
over the Armada



MR. AUSTIN DOBSON,
Whose new Book, "Old Kensington Palace," is to be published by
Messrs. Chatto and Windus.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ANDREW LANG ON THE SHAKESPEARE MONUMENT AND UNCONSCIOUS REPETITION.

RECENTLY in this column I ventured to make some remarks on the monument to Shakespeare in the church at Stratford-on-Avon. The curious and puzzling point is that it varies in many details, and in the effigy, from the engraving of 1656, which professes to represent it in Dugdale's book on Warwickshire. If Dugdale's print was correct, the existing monument must have been erected at an unknown date after 1656. But Dugdale's engraving may be far from correct, and from certain facts it appears to be wildly inaccurate. A learned inquirer thought of a test which would have pleased Bacon, a kind of test recommended, indeed, in his "Novum Organum."

Dugdale's book of 1656 contains representations of other monuments older than 1656, still extant in the church at Stratford. Does his artist represent these with accuracy? I am told that he does not; especially in the case of the memorial, rather later than Shakespeare's, of one of the Carey or Carew family. Consequently the careless incompetence or ignorance of Dugdale's artist appears to explain the little mystery of an apparently earlier and a later memorial of Shakespeare in his parish church.

Great and famous letter-writers appear to have had little conscience about saying the same things, in almost identical phrases, to different correspondents. Were they so proud of the phrases that they thought them worth reproducing; or was the verbal repetition unconscious?

In Talfourd's "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb" (1848) we find Elia writing first to Manning

*Nothing more clearly shows the value we attach
to our attainments than the continued effort we make
to maintain them, and improve them.*

Albert, Edward 17th December 1851

A COPYBOOK MAXIM IN ROYAL COPPERPLATE: A SPECIMEN OF KING EDWARD VII.'S
WRITING AT THE AGE OF TEN.

This interesting example of King Edward's handwriting is a facsimile of an exercise written by him on December 17, 1851, when he was just over ten years old. Its admirable moral and its perfect neatness are significant of the care that was bestowed upon his education.



121 YORK HOUSE.
ST JAMES'S PALACE.
S.W.

May 24 1900

Dear Nellie,
Will you come to
see us tomorrow Friday
at 5 o'clock to talk
over the Greek arrangements.

AN INVITATION FROM THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND: THE BEGINNING
OF A LETTER PENNED BY QUEEN MARY WHILE DUCHESS OF YORK.

The above is a facsimile of part of a page of an autograph letter to a friend written by her Majesty the Queen while Duchess of York, on May 24, 1900.

The illustrations on this page (except that in the lower left-hand corner) are reproduced from Mr. A. M. Broadley's book, "Chats on Autographs," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

and then to Coleridge about the eccentricities of his friend George Dyer. Perhaps Coleridge and Manning both wondered that Lamb found Dyer so very amusing, found him so "full of matter."

Lamb tells Coleridge that someone mentioned to Dyer "an epic poem by one Wilkie, called the 'Epigoniad,' in which he assured us there is not one tolerable line from beginning to end, but all the characters, incidents, etc., verbally copied from Homer. George, who had been sitting quite inattentive to the Doctor's criticism, no sooner felt the sound of Homer strike his pericranicks than up he gets and declares he must see that poem immediately: where was it to be had?"

Writing to Manning, Lamb tells this not very diverting tale as follows: "The Doctor mentioned a poem called the 'Epigoniad,' by one Wilkie, an epic poem in which there is not one tolerable line all through, but every incident and speech borrowed from Homer. George had been sitting inattentive seemingly to what was going on—hatching of negative quantities—when suddenly the name of his old friend, Homer, stung his pericranicks, and, jumping up, he begged to know where he could meet with Wilkie's works." And so on. I do

MR. CHRISTOPHER STONE,
Whose new Novel, "The Noise of Life," Messrs. Chatto and Windus
arranged to publish on September 15.
Photograph by Russell.

not believe that Lamb knew how closely he was repeating phrases not choicely good, nor worth hoarding in memory. Alfred Maury, in a psychological book, says that he himself once wrote an essay on some scientific subject. When later he sought for it that he might send it to the printer, it had vanished, and he ruefully sat down to rewrite his work. He had no conscious memory of the phrases and style of the earlier essay; but it reappeared when he had finished his second labour, and the two papers were verbally almost identical.

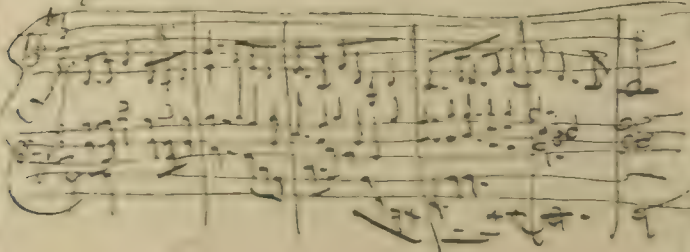
These freaks of memory ought to be remembered as warnings by writing mortals. They may treat the same topic or book in two separate journals, firmly believing that they are touching, in each paper, on different parts and points of their theme, and yet, alas, the two articles may be as like as two peas. *Horresco referens*, an accident of this kind once occurred, long ago, in my own experience.

Of course many books are so full of matter, that a man may lawfully treat different aspects of them in two separate criticisms, without repeating himself or injuring any mortal. But we cannot be too careful!

The first impression made on the mind is strangely tenacious. If once we get a story wrong, if once we lie under a misconception, the odds are that we can scarcely shake off the initial impression. Biographers of Napoleon say that towards the close of his career, after the Russian campaign, even his memory had this wrong-headed tenacity. If he thought that a given regiment was of a certain strength, no number of corrections were of any avail; he always forgot them, and returned to his original opinion.

Oh! Quel temps affreux!
pas de soleil depuis les premiers
- Et pourtant, Parsifal -
le fou?

Acceptez



Adieu! Adieu! Souvenez-vous
de

20 Nov. 1877

Wagner

Richard Wagner

THE SCRIPT OF A KING OF SONG: AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
OF WAGNER QUOTING PART OF HIS SCORE OF "PARSIFAL."

The extract is taken from a letter written by Wagner in 1879 to Judith Gautier (daughter of Théophile Gautier), who, with other enthusiastic French devotees of the Master, visited him at Lucerne in the early days of his fame. It is interesting to note that even a genius sometimes talks (or, in this case, writes) about the weather.

Reproduced from "Wagner at Home," translated by Effie Dunreth Maclean from the French of Judith Gautier, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Muls and Bohn. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)

Marlborough House.
Pall Mall, S.W.

Feb 20th /86.

Dear Lady Mandeville

Thanks so
much for your kind
letter & for wishing me
good bye, it is so
nice of you thinking
of me. I am quite
miserable at going away
& leaving everybody I
love at home, but it
can't be helped. I wish
I could have seen
you before I went,
I don't think we have

THE KING'S HANDWRITING TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO: A LETTER
FROM HIM TO THE LATE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.
This facsimile is interesting, not only as an example of King George's handwriting, but in its indication of a kindly and unaffected nature. The journey to which he refers was perhaps a voyage in the course of his duty as a Naval Lieutenant, a rank that he attained in 1885 at the age of twenty. The letter, it will be seen, was written in the following year. The Lady Mandeville whom he addresses was Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, who died last year. She married the late Duke (then Lord Mandeville) in 1876.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS

(AS REPRESENTED BY OUR LEADING PLAYERS).



No. XII.—MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS KING HENRY VIII., IN SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF THAT NAME.

Great interest was shown in Mr. Arthur Bourchier's preparations for the part of Henry VIII., for it was no secret that, rather than wear crêpe hair, the famous actor had grown a beard, and had dyed it auburn, that he might the more exactly represent the "bluff king." Equal interest is being shown in Mr. Bourchier's actual performance of the character. The actor looks the part in remarkable manner; indeed, seems one of the Holbein portraits vivified. His playing has aroused many enthusiastic comments.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.



AN EGYPTIAN "PATRIOT" EXPOUNDS.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

VI.—THE VANITY OF ALL ATTEMPTS TO PLEASE THE ENGLISH.

[Hasan Efendi, student in the School of Law at Cairo, holds forth in a coffee-house to a friend from the country. The month is June 1910.]

ALLAH is greatest! For a long while, my dear, I have not seen thee, and now we meet once more in the most awful day that ever dawned for this unlucky country. Patriotism is finished; its standard is torn down, its Ka'aba utterly destroyed, all by a word of that most perjured wretch, Sir Grey. Take, read this newspaper, whose print is scarcely dry. The whole city is already filled with groaning, because of the dreadful tidings it contains.

Behold the cunning of the treacherous English, of those same Liberals who swore to do our will in all things. We thought that they were guileless creatures; they are devils. We fancied that they fled before us in alarm, but lo! they are behind us also; we are nicely trapped. Their indulgence was a feint to lead us on to our destruction. The tyrant Krümer was an upright man compared with them!

Why did they never tell us their true purpose? How could we guess that they were making an experiment? And can an experiment be called a fair one if the victim does not know that it is being made? When we supposed that they gave way and fled before us, what should we do but shout in triumph and press on? All that we did was done in hopes to please them, because we were told that the present lords of England hated the officials here as much as we did, and wished us to show independence and disdain. But now we know that they are like the rest of their accursed nation—traitors. They are one hand with benighted and unmanly Roosevelt to forge our chains anew and cast us down.

We might have known, indeed, for they have always cheated. Even at examinations in the schools their hired spies, their inspectors, cheat perpetually. They ask poor scholars questions which are not in the book, and scorn them when, of course, they cannot answer. We are cleverer than they are; our youngest boys commit whole books to memory, and can cite them any paragraph on any page. They must ask a question quite apart from the subject, or else admit the superiority of the Egyptians. To cloak their perfidy, they assert that the questions that they ask are akin to, or derived from, the contents of the book. Klndred and derivation are fine words, but meaningless. They appointed a certain task, and we

they lack common-sense. For what is the sense of words apart from their written shape? Try to conceive of a man without existence! Yet they bid us put the words out of our heads and grasp the sense alone. We grasp the air. Their arguments are like an onion: strip off covering after covering, and when the last skin peels, you find vacuity.

In the same way, they make game of us poor Patriots. It was they themselves who urged us to prepare ourselves for self-government by a certain course of study, which we did most diligently. But now,



"THE SUN STILL SHINES—" IN THE EZBEKIYEH GARDENS, CAIRO.

when the task is learnt and we are ready, they talk of something which we never heard of: they demand "karäktër."

Again, we heard them praise their native country, its freedom, and its democratic institutions, and we studied its economy minutely and with admiration. It was for their sake that we founded a political party on the model of their own, and started a campaign with newspapers and public meetings. If we chose the name of Nationalist, it was on their account, for the term was previously unknown among us. We studied the latest modes of European patriotism, and reproduced them to the best of our ability. And men of their own race told us we were doing right, that the Liberals, the men in power, would praise us. It was not to please ourselves we so behaved; we are Muslims, and have no real liking for the infidels. It was to please them, who are for the time our masters, that they might smile on us and grant us freedom. Mustafa Pasha Kämil took great pains to teach us the best Frankish poses, and we took pains as great to keep them up. We did all this to gratify the lords of England. And now they turn upon us with unfriendly words.

Ah, if we had but obeyed our lost one's words more closely we might have still beguiled them, Allah knows! He always told us to feign friendship with the Copts. It is our generous imprudence with regard to them that has undone us. Our open hatred of their co-religionists has aroused the fanaticism of the English. They have sworn to take strong measures; they will punish us—when all we did was meant to give them pleasure.

They talk of our unrest as of a crime unspeakable. How can men rest when all is so unsettled? The Mister Roosevelt spoke as if they owned our country, the

Sir Grey also spoke as speaks a despot; when all the while we are an independent nation ruled by a Muslim prince, the Viceroy of our Sovereign Lord the Sultan. The position of the English in our midst is truly only that of counsellors, instructors, friendly guides. They themselves have always said so, and we trusted their pledged word. They also said they would depart as soon as we were ready for self-government. Behold us ready, eager for the reins of power; yet they stay on as rulers.

It is cruelty to maintain us thus on tenter-hooks, and at the same time blame us for not keeping still. How much more merciful to say at once and plainly that they mean to stay for ever in Egypt! Then we should know where we stand; we could resign ourselves. At present we know not what to expect. Their words mean one thing, and their actions mean another. They hold a tempting prize before our faces, yet when we rush to seize it, thrust it beyond our reach, and say "Not yet!" It would be better to say, as does the Mister Balfür in this newspaper, that we are by nature quite unfitted for the higher posts, than to arouse our cupidity continually, only to disappoint it of its prey. That Mister Balfür is a man of just perceptions: he speaks of us as a great Eastern nation. He speaks with the tongue of courtesy, which we appreciate, even while refusing us our heart's desire. Let the English but admit that we are a great and civilised nation; let them only take us seriously, not deride us, and we could bear their tyranny without discomfort.

But, oh! the lofty hopes, the high ambitions which we poor slaves of Allah cherished yesterday! How are they withered in a moment, blown away! Patriotism is slain. The treacherous Grey had said that the higher posts would be withheld from us for many years. O Allah, help us! What a deathblow to our cause! Some noble hearts will struggle on, mayhap, but how can Patriotism hope to thrive without inducements. They say that we must now be trained as Orientals; when once their whole endeavour was to make us Franks. O Allah, will they never learn that we are human? Will they always treat us just as pieces in a game, placing us in this or that position, just to see how we look, and then withdrawing us? In the course of their experiments, we suffer. Will no one teach them to be more humane? Let them but say one word, and keep to it, and we could resign ourselves to Allah's will and live in peace.

What sayest thou? The world goes on the same? The sun still shines, the hawkers cry their wares, the water-sellers clink their cups with merry din? Ha, ha!



"THE WORLD GOES ON THE SAME"

performed it; and then they asked for something which had not been set. We fulfil the agreement literally; they demand abstractions. Their mind strays after fancies;



"—THE HAWKERS CRY THEIR WARES."

It is quite true. The mind may sorrow, but the body finds its ease. Now I must leave thee, for I have a lesson at the school.

THE CONVICT'S DAYS OF LABOUR AND DAY OF REST: IN PORTLAND PRISON.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY GILES.



1. LABOUR: CONVICTS DRESSING STONE FOR NEW PRISON BUILDINGS AT PORTLAND.

2. REST: CONVICTS IN CHURCH AT PORTLAND, WITH WARDERS ON RAISED SEATS.

We publish on this page, and on the four following pages, a remarkably interesting series of photographs of convicts at Portland and at Dartmoor, recognising that prison life is a subject of much discussion at the moment, in view of Mr. Winston Churchill's prison reforms and of the fact that the International Prison Commission is about to be held at Washington. The actual sittings of this Commission will begin early in October. Before that (in point of fact, between the 18th and the 29th of this month) the delegates will visit a number of the chief penal and charitable institutions in the United States. The British representative is Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, who is accompanied by Major Rogers, Principal Surveyor of Prisons for England and Wales. Scotland and Ireland are represented by the Chairmen of the General Prisons Board for Ireland and the Prison Commission for Scotland.

"LIKE A WHEEL OF TURNING STEEL, WE FELT THE MINUTES CRAWL": CONVICTS AT WORK AT PORTLAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY GILES.



1. "SHAVEN HEAD AND FEET OF LEAD": CONVICTS MARCHING INTO SEPARATE CELLS.
2. ON THEIR WAY TO LABOUR: GANGS MARCHING OUT UNDER THE CHARGE OF WARDERS.

3. ABOUT TO APPEAL TO CÆSAR: PRISONERS "FALLEN OUT" FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.
4. WORK FOR A NEW PRISON BUILDING: CONVICTS CUTTING STONE WITH A CIRCULAR SAW.

5. UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF THE LAW: CONVICTS ON PARADE.
6. THE SCENE OF MUCH CONVICT-LABOUR: PRISONERS IN THE QUARRY AT PORTLAND.
7. AT WORK ON A NEW PRISON BUILDING: CONVICTS AS MASONS.

8. INDOOR LABOUR: IN THE TAILOR'S SHOP AT PORTLAND.
9. THE UNSKILLED: CONVICTS DRAWING A TRUCK OF STONES FROM THE DRESSING-SHEDS.
10. IN THE FOUNDRY: CONVICT SMITHS AT THEIR WORK.

The days are long past in which convicts were treated as the beasts of the field. Every effort is now made to ensure that while there is punishment there is also humanity. Nevertheless, it must be that "each day is like a year, a year whose days are long," to many of the prisoners, despite the fact that labour breaks the monotony of their lives. It will be seen that all the photographs of prisoners we publish have been taken in such a way that the faces of the men do not show or are not recognisable. This is in accordance with the very wise regulation of the Prison Commissioners, who do everything possible to prevent the publication of photographs in which particular convicts might be recognised.

KEPT APART FROM THE OLD HANDS: YOUNG CONVICTS AT DARTMOOR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL-GRAY.



1. NEW-COMERS SEPARATED FROM THE OLD HANDS: YOUNG CONVICTS AND OLD CONVICTS KEPT WELL APART.

2. VERY NEAR FREEDOM: AT WORK NEAR THE OLD GATE OF DARTMOOR PRISON.

3. PHYSICAL EXERCISE FOR YOUNG CONVICTS: PRISONERS USING "BAR-BELLS."

4. TEACHING YOUNG CONVICTS: NEW-COMERS RECEIVING A LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.

5. HANDLING PRODUCTS OF THE MARKET GARDEN: YOUNG CONVICTS LOADING A GARDENER'S CART.

It is one of the wise rules of British prisons that young convicts shall be kept apart from old hands, that they may not be in danger of becoming habitual criminals. Further, they are given opportunity to learn trades that may be very useful to them when they leave gaol and make an endeavour to lead a new life; and are taught the three "R's."

CONVICTS AS GARDENERS: PLEASANT LABOUR AT DARTMOOR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL-GRAY.



1. WITH WARDERS AS FOREMEN: YOUNG CONVICTS MAKING A ROCKERY, AND GARDENING.

2. WITH THEIR TOOLS SHOULDERED: THE GARDENING-PARTY BEFORE COMMENCING WORK.

The labour of the younger convicts tends, as we have noted, to teach them trades or businesses that will be of value to them after their release. Not the least pleasant of these is gardening, and it need scarcely be said that the men show great eagerness to be put in the gardening-party, and do their best to remain in it when once there.

CAPTURING A CANDIDATE FOR THE "CAT"?—IN AN APACHES' "DEN" IN PARIS.

DRAWN BY LÉON FAURET.

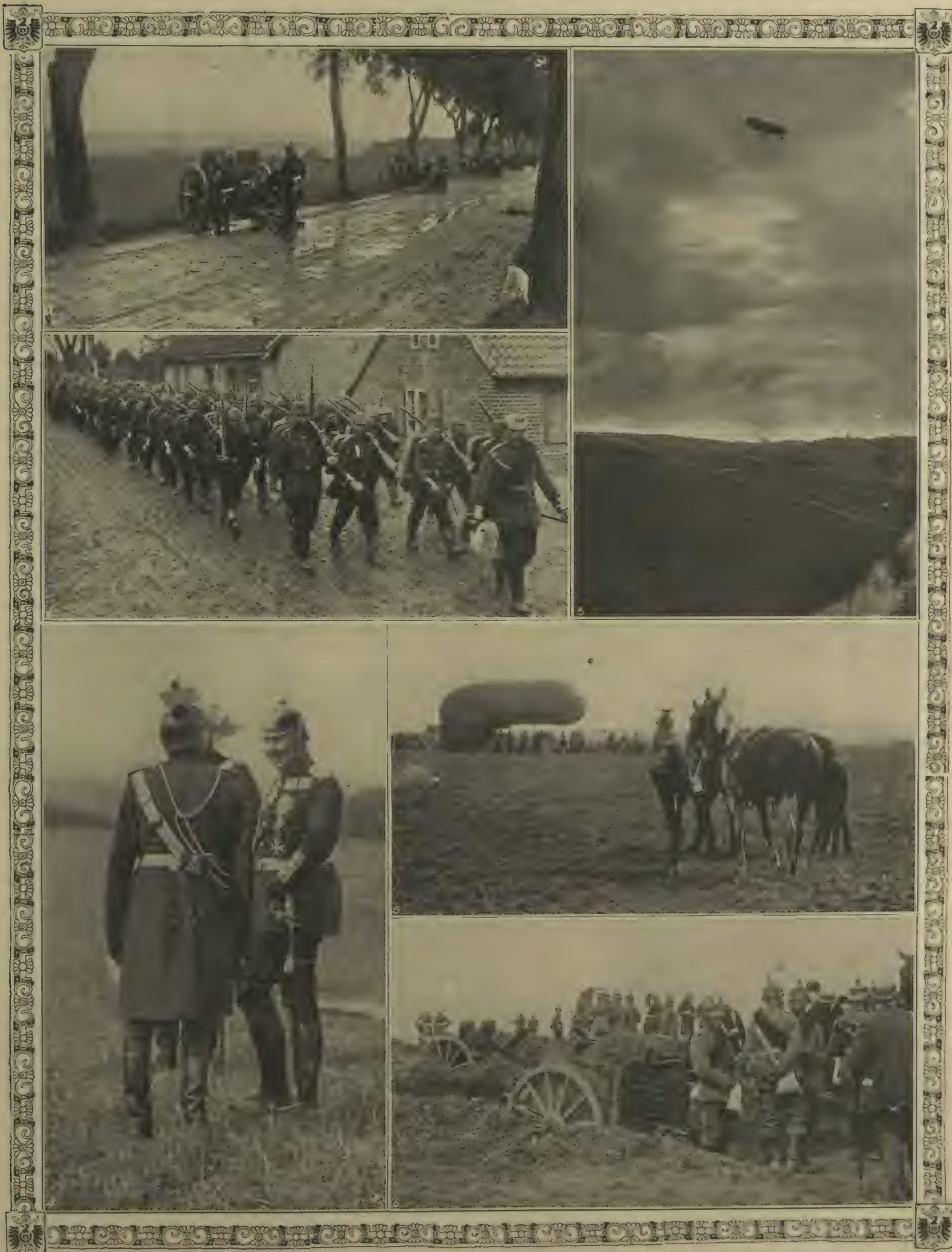


THE ARREST PERSUASIVE: FRENCH DETECTIVES SEEKING A "WANTED" MAN IN A CABARET.

It has been proved often and often that it is apt to be a dangerous proceeding to arrest an Apache, and as a general rule the French detectives have to meet force with force. In other cases, the wanted man is wise enough to realise that to fight against the law when he is within the reach of the law's arm means that whatever sentence is allotted to him will be the longer for his action. Then it is that he goes quietly. Our illustration depicts such an occasion. It shows a detective explaining to a group of five Apaches that he seeks but one of them, and that the others may drink in peace. It is of especial interest at the moment, when it is being seriously asked in France whether the convicted Apache should not receive a taste of the "cat" as a part of his punishment.

THE KAISER'S FIGHTING-MACHINE AT WORK: GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. MANŒUVRES IN THE WET: ARTILLERY IN A LANE NEAR CHRISTBURG.

2. TO CONCEAL THE CONSPICUOUS BLACK HELMET: INFANTRY ON THE MARCH WEARING HELMET-COVERS.

3. OF THE AERIAL SCOUTS THAT WERE DECEIVED OR CAPTURED: AN AIR-SHIP OVER THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

4. THE MOST INTERESTED PARTICIPANT IN THE MANŒUVRES: THE KAISER DISCUSSING THE OPERATIONS WITH GENERAL LOEWENFELD.

5. A SIGN THAT THE IMPERIAL EYE WAS UPON THE TROOPS: THE BALLOON THAT WAS HOISTED WHENEVER THE KAISER WAS WATCHING HIS ARMY.

6. IN POSITION FOR THE FRAY: ARTILLERY ENTRENCHED.

The most notable feature of the German Army Manœuvres which concluded on Monday morning was the use of sham field-works to conceal the real position of troops, a ruse on the part of the Red Army which completely deceived the air-ship of the Blues, whose crew, at a height of three or four thousand feet in misty weather, mistook tree trunks for cannon, and wrongly reported the position of the enemy, thereby giving the Reds the advantage. A conspicuous first line of earthworks was also used to mask the real position of the main force. The Red air-ship, "Parseval II," was equally unsuccessful. It was forced by a rainstorm to descend in the enemy's territory, and was captured. A new service uniform for Europe, of a greenish-grey colour, to be worn by all arms, has been adopted for the German Army. The black-leather helmets of the infantry, however, are still used, though helmet-covers are worn to make them less conspicuous. At the end of the Manœuvres the Kaiser, who had been twelve hours in the field that day, assembled the Commanding Officers, and, while still in the saddle, discussed the result of the operations.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF RHODESIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE SURFACE OF THE HAY GOLD-MINING COMPANY; ONE OF THE HIGH-GRADE MINES IN THE MAZOE DISTRICT OF RHODESIA INCLUDED IN THE PROPERTIES OF THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD.



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A VIEW OF THE MILL, LOOKING WEST—AN EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING PART OF THE SURFACE OF THE HAY GOLD-MINING COMPANY.



THE MILL ON THE PROPERTY, WHICH, BEFORE IT WAS BOUGHT BY THE HAY GOLD-MINING COMPANY, WAS WORKED BY THE OWNERS, WHO TOOK A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF GOLD OUT OF IT WITH THIS SOMEWHAT PRIMITIVE PLANT.



TAILINGS DUMP AND THE KOPJE BEYOND. THE HAY PROPERTY EXTENDS A LITTLE BEYOND THE BARE GRANITE SHOWING OVER THE TAILINGS. THE VIEW LOOKS DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE BLOCK, NORTH-EAST.



THE NATIVE COMPOUND OF THE HAY MINE.



CYANIDE PLANT IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

This property, until its recent acquisition by the Hay Gold-Mining Company, was worked by the owners, who took a considerable amount of gold out of the mine with a small battery and the rather primitive plant shown in these photographs. The owners received £50 000 in cash for their 38 claims and plant. The Hay Gold-Mining Company was formed in July last to acquire these 38 claims and other properties, amounting in all to 126 claims. The most recent developments announced are: West winze, 150 ft. level, driven 50 ft. east and 50 west; average for the 100 ft. 1 oz. 16 dwt. over 66 in. Both faces going strong.

WHERE A RIVAL TO THE SAHARA AIR-SHIP LINE WOULD BE VALUABLE.



THE PLAIN OF KHAT: CAMELS OF THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE MARCH.

It is reported from Paris that the Ministry of War has decided to start an aerial transport line over the Sahara, between a place in the south of Algeria and Timbuctoo, a distance of about 15 degrees of latitude. The plan is said to provide for a number of relay stations, which are to be selected by officers of the army. Each of these stations is to have a store of petrol for aeroplanes and tools for repairing them. Further, men will be placed at other smaller stations, that immediate relief may be given to aeroplanes that meet with disaster at places considerably removed from the chief stations. Might not some such line be started also in the plain of Khat?

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



Photo. Topical.

THE OFFICIAL CAR OF THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE LONDON SALVAGE CORPS:
COLONEL FOX LEAVING HEADQUARTERS TO ATTEND A FIRE.

Our photograph gives an excellent idea of the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Fox, chief officer of the London Salvage Corps, goes speedily about his most valuable business. The car, it will be noted, much resembles a private vehicle. It has a Salvage-Corps man as chauffeur. An accident to an official car bought for the use of certain Fire Brigade officers has just raised the question as to whether such cars may properly be used by fire-officials for non-official trips.



Photo. Topical.

THE THIRD FIRE ON PREMISES OWNED BY ONE FIRM WITHIN A FEW WEEKS: THE
BURNT-OUT INTERIOR OF THE ROOM AT BRIXTON FROM WHICH THREE GIRLS JUMPED.

Brixton has suffered of late from a distressing number of shop-fires. The one which occurred last Sunday morning at the drapery shop of Mr. Wallace Hughes, of Brixton Road, when three girls jumped from an upper window, one being killed, was the fourth "drapery" fire in that locality within the last four or five weeks. Three of these fires have occurred on Mr Hughes's premises. If the girls had waited another minute for the fire-escape, it is said they could all have been brought down safely.



Photo. G.P.U.

THE SCOUT OF THE SKY: TROOPS PASSING THE ARMY AIR-SHIP "BETA," ANCHORED AT MICHELDEVER DURING THE HAMPSHIRE MANOEUVRES

At the Inter-Divisional Manoeuvres of the Aldershot Command the Army air-ship "Beta," with Colonel Capper and two others on board, excited great interest and afforded proof of her usefulness. She had to supply information to the Directing Staff as to the positions of the different bodies of troops, by dropping messages on to various large white crosses formed of sheets pinned to the ground. These messages, which included a sketch of the field of operations, were conveyed to Headquarters by wireless or otherwise. The system worked well, and the "Beta" will probably take part in the Army Manoeuvres.



OLD METHODS OF TRAVELLING IN PERSIA: THE DILAPIDATED "PHITTOON"
WHICH TOOK TWO DAYS FROM JULFA TO TABRIZ.

The ancient and dilapidated "phitoon," or phaeton, which was formerly the public conveyance between Julfa and Tabriz, used to take two days to traverse the distance of eighty miles between the two places.



NEW METHODS OF TRAVELLING IN PERSIA: THE MOTOR-BUS WHICH DOES THE
JOURNEY FROM JULFA TO TABRIZ IN SIX HOURS.

The new motor-omnibus which plies between Julfa and Tabriz, over a recently constructed Russian road, is a striking contrast to the old vehicle, the "phitoon" shown in the opposite illustration.

THE SUN AND THE WIND AS LABOURERS FOR MAN.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



SOLAR TANKS AND WINDMILLS FOR RAISING FROM THE SEA WATER WHICH, FALLING FROM A HEIGHT, WOULD CREATE POWER—A DRAWING TO ILLUSTRATE THE SCHEME.

Briefly, Professor R. A. Fessenden, of Columbia University, proposes that power for the running of machinery shall be obtained with the aid of the sun, the wind, and the waters of the sea. He has patented two methods. In the one case, he would erect on the cliffs of the sea-coast a number of windmills. These would pump up water from the sea. This water would flow into reservoirs. From the reservoirs it would fall from the heights to a power-house below. The falling water would work a water-turbine—that is to say, a water-wheel. This would work dynamos; and these would provide the power for machinery of all kinds. The Professor would erect sets of small windmills (more or less in the shape of the familiar ventilating-fans) mounted in a frame so placed that it could be turned with ease, that the fans might catch the wind at all times. Where there are no cliffs, he suggests that the reservoirs shall be on the surface of the ground and that the water shall fall from them down a shaft into an underground power-house. In the second case, he would set in the ground "solar-tanks," that is to say, specially devised tanks with glass tops. The sun would heat the water in these tanks until the steam reached approximately the pressure of the atmosphere. The steam so generated would pass through a pipe to a low-pressure turbine operating a dynamo. Thus power would be created to raise water to the height required. This water would fall from the height and work as in the case of the windmill. By these means, the Professor argues, we may in the future be independent of coal. It may be noted that it is not likely that the reservoirs themselves would be as close to the cliff's edge as they are shown, for effect, in our drawing. (See further details on another page.)

MUSIC.

THERE is much to be said for the modest season of Italian opera at the Kingsway Theatre. The performances of "The Barber of Seville" and "Fra Diavolo" have been of the kind that one may enjoy

It is to be hoped that the company will find proper reward for its courage in coming to London when the Metropolis is popularly supposed to be empty, and giving us capital representations of old-fashioned operas in a way that must recall Italy to those of us who know the country, and Soho at least to the rest. Special praise is due to one of the sopranis of the company, Mlle. Isabella de Frate, who, within the limits of a modest house, is quite a big artist.

On Monday next (19th) the Thomas Beecham Opera Company will be in the capital of the distressful country, having come on

on in the provinces, Mr. Beecham is busy superintending the arrangements for his season at Covent Garden. It is to open in another fortnight with Eugène d'Albert's opera, "Tiefland," which, after gaining success in many a Continental city, will be heard in England for the first time, and in English. In this country the composer is known best as a pianist of distinction, and few people have been aware until just lately that he is a Scotsman by birth and parentage.

In the meantime, to add to the gaiety of the nation, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has acquired a site in Kingsway, and proposes to build forthwith an opera-house capable of accommodating three thousand spectators. It is to be built, says a wire from New York, in one year. Of the programme the house is built to fulfil, we know nothing. It is safe to be startling; *ex America semper aliquid novi*



THE OPENING OF THE COLCHESTER OYSTER SEASON: THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FISHERY BOARD AND THE DEPUTY MAYOR MAKE THE INAUGURAL DRAUGHT OF OYSTERS.

for a very few shillings indeed in one of the smaller Italian towns. In some cities the season is a long one; in others it is an affair of a fortnight, a month, or six weeks, supported by one and all; but whether one goes to the three months' or the three weeks' season performances, to stately Milan and Naples or little Ravenna and Mantua, one is safe to find a great enthusiasm and a happy audience. In the small towns the good humour is most strongly marked, even though the voice of criticism is seldom or never silent, for every patron feels that opera owes a part of its existence to him. Moreover, he knows something about music, can appreciate difficulties, and applauds when he thinks he will with a very proper disregard for the progress of the story with which the singing is associated. The company conducted by that very clever musician, Signor de Macchi, at the Kingsway Theatre might have come direct from some modest Italian town and have packed the atmosphere of the Italian theatre with their strange wardrobe.

there from Blackpool by way of Belfast. Next week the company will be in town, at Kennington, and will stay for a fortnight before visiting Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and other important cities. The tour is to come to an end at Brighton shortly before Christmas time, and by then the leading cities of the United Kingdom will have a very good idea of Mr. Beecham's capacities, to say nothing of those of Mr. Thomas Quinlan, his manager. While the work is being carried

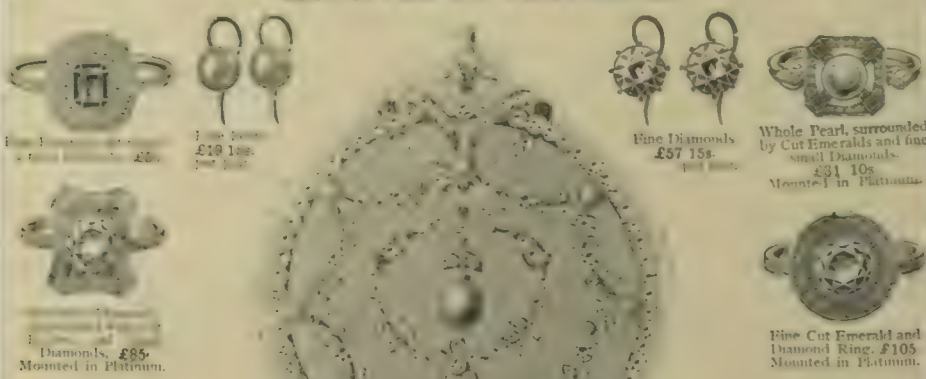


ANCIENT CEREMONIES AT THE OPENING OF THE COLCHESTER OYSTER SEASON: THE TOWN CLERK READING THE CHARTER GRANTED BY RICHARD I.

The ancient civic ceremony with which the opening of the Colne Oyster Fishery is celebrated took place a few days ago on board the lugger "Henry VII." off Brightlingsea. The Deputy Mayor of Colchester, the Town Clerk, and the Town Sergeant bearing the mace, were in their civic robes. The Deputy Mayor declared the Fisheries open, and the Town Clerk read a declaration, which dates from December 6, 1189, in the reign of Richard Coeur de Lion, confirming previous charters. Gin and gingerbread were handed round to the company. After the reading of the declaration, which ended with three cheers for the King and three for the Mayor of Colchester, the Chairman of the Fishery Board (Alderman Sanders) and the Deputy Mayor cast the first dredges, and made a good haul of oysters. A luncheon then took place on Prewitt Island, Colchester oysters, which are this year in excellent condition, being the chief item on the menu.

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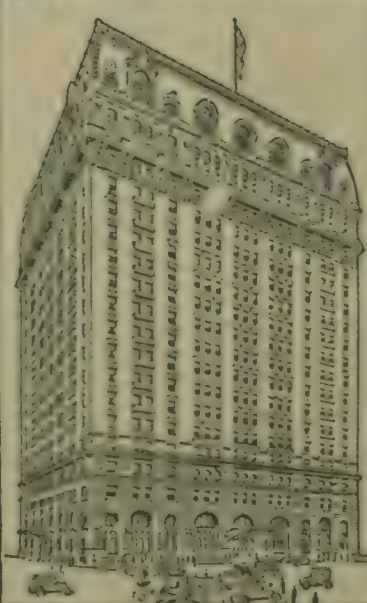
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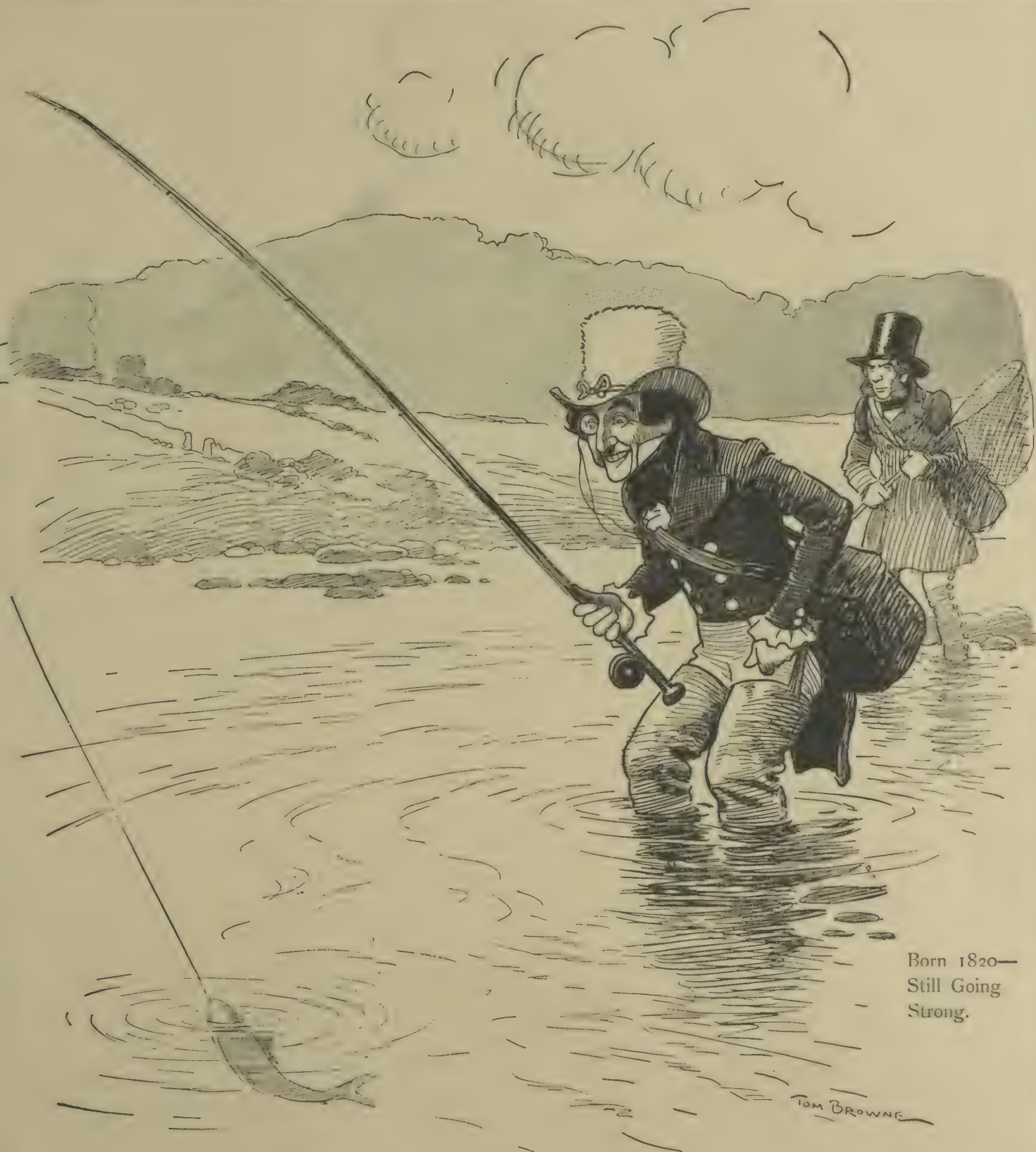
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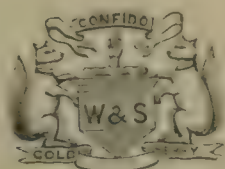




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LADIES' PAGE.

A QUESTION "in the air" is the mortality of infants. It has recently been treated with more knowledge, and less hasty recourse to the old Adam argument ("the woman that Thou gavest to be with me") than usual, by Dr. Newsholme, the principal medical officer of the Local Government Board, at the Sanitary Conference at Brighton. He attributed infant mortality in large measure to the overcrowding of houses in the poor parts of towns, and pointed out that a high infant mortality is always accompanied by a high mortality at the other periods of life, owing to the action of the same cause—too close building and overcrowding. Dr. Newsholme mentioned many contributory causes. In the list there appeared indeed, and perfectly correctly, "the ignorant or careless and the drinking mother"; but he recognised that such mothers form but a small factor in the case. It should be noted that infant mortality has been greatly reduced of late years. We never hear this improvement attributed to the improved education and the greater ability, or the increased sobriety and attention, of the modern mothers. Yet this is at least as just as to pretend, as we so often hear done, that the majority of the infants who die do so because of the ignorance or neglect of mothers!

In the last five years, even, the death-rate of infants has dropped from 145 per 1000 births in all England to only 109; and in London it has fallen from 144 to 107. If we go back fifty years the improvement is far greater still. Why? Partly, undoubtedly, because the better-educated girls of the School Board era are wiser and more competent as mothers than their predecessors. Partly because of the coincident decline in the birth-rate: fewer sickly children are born of overtaxed mothers; the presence of fewer tiny ones in the home allows of more individual care being given to those that are there, and of better food being provided for them out of the family income. But again, the improvement is so striking partly because we have had a series of cool summers; for a few very hot days inevitably send up infantile mortality from digestive disturbances, as surely as a few days of London fog send up the death-rate of elderly people from chest disease. Partly the general improvement in drainage, water-supply, and other sanitary conditions is to be credited; and, under this head, in no small degree, the greater attention given, year by year, to checking adulteration.

I am "under a concern," as the Quakers say, to stir up the people who can influence such matters to secure for us pure milk, free from "preservatives," for our babes and our invalids. We housewives are individually helpless against mischievous additions to this important branch of food supply. We have to take what we can obtain: we cannot keep cows in our back-gardens; and if milk-retailers are in league—as they are—to use preservatives (poisonous chemicals), how can we obtain pure milk? This all-important point in infant-nourishment is, I am glad to note, taken up in the



A BEAUTIFUL EFFECT FOR EVENING WEAR.

Shimmering beads form a network and fringes to trim a gown of Ninon over white satin charmeuse; the sashes are of coloured silk.

report just issued by Dr. Collingridge, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, who says: "In my opinion, the use of any preservative in milk should be made a penal offence." Now, here is a valuable task for any Member of Parliament to take up—to get a law passed to enable us to buy pure, undrugged milk for our nurseries and our sick-room diets.

Empire high waists are undoubtedly returning to fashion, with the waist-line preserved towards the front, but the back near the shoulders. The stage is always a good indicator in such matters, and graceful Miss Evelyn Millard's gowns in her new play show this tendency. Her evening-dress of golden yellow brocade is draped with a lace scarf, held in to the figure by a band of gold and jewelled passementerie, forming a belt curving up against the shoulders behind and sloping well down to the front. Another of her dresses is in biscuit-coloured satin charmeuse, the tight skirt draped over with a tunic of Ninon-de-soie reaching to the knees; through this transparency, wide bands of a silver and biscuit embroidery that are laid right down the back of the gown and round at the level of the knee are visible. Such veiling of the trimming as well as of the under-dress material is very fashionable, and produces graceful effects.

For the autumn coats, worn with skirts of the same material, the prevailing length is reaching only about two-thirds of the figure from waist to knee; a medium length only, that is to say, stopping well above the knees. However, there is a great latitude nowadays in all such points, and this matter is one that should be settled by the wearer's own judgment, or by the advice of a clever friend or workwoman. A few inches either way will make often a great difference in the effect. One woman with a short body and long legs is suited best by what cuts off in an ugly way the figure of her sister with a long back, low hips, and short legs, though in the height of the whole person they may be exactly the same. For the long-limbed person, the basque may favourably come nearly to the knee; for the short-limbed and long-waisted one, the basque should be kept near the present most fashionable length, as above described.

Coats not forming part of a complete costume, but designed to be worn with all one's gowns, are either the same length as those of the coat-and-skirt order or quite long, reaching to the ankles. Fur coats are mostly quite enveloping, or else have very short basques; the former are for motor or carriage wear; but the natty, short coat is more practical for pedestrian wear. Loose, long coats are cut very tight and narrow—"the pillar-box fashion" some sarcastic man remarks. Paisley pattern trimming, which has so great a vogue on frocks, is also used for revers and buttons on coats. The long, black-velvet paletots that are to be so much worn are trimmed usually with black-silk military braid or fancy galon. Fur bands round the bottom of these black-velvet coats are promised when the weather gets a little more chilly. Skunk is a good fur for this position, but, of course, if other fur is worn as a tie and muff, the coat-trimming should match it if possible.

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ART NOTES.

THE comment, "Oh, then you are Pre-Raphaelite," of one to whom Holman-Hunt had recited the rather nebulous creed that he and Millais were furbishing for themselves was, according to Holman-Hunt, the origin of the famous label. Accepted on the spur of the moment, half-in earnest and—if we may be allowed, against the evidence of Holman-Hunt's history, to connect Rossetti's more prankish spirit with the earlier stages of the movement—half for joy of the mystification promised by the use of the initials "P. R. B.," the label had never any very cogent significance. The Brotherhood was always less certain of its meaning than the writers of its members' obituary notices have since discovered themselves to be. Neither Holman-Hunt nor Millais was sufficiently learned in the Trecento, the Quattrocento, or even in the painting of the Italian post-Raphaelites to be able to establish a school that would take a definite stand upon coherent principles. They knew as little of the style they set themselves to avoid as of the style they set themselves to imitate. Small wonder, then, that the group split up into as many factions as it had members.

Brotherhood, until it is entirely dissolved. Its label cannot logically be affixed to such works as "The Flight of the Innocents," a canvas covered with sixteenth-century angels, or to "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," which in dramatic expression and in arrangement bears the obvious stamp of early Victorian sentiment. In "Rienzi Vowing Vengeance," in "The Hireling Shepherd," in "The Converted British Family Sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids"—Rossetti plainly had not the editing of that title—we see, as in Millais' early works, a definite striving for a primitive effect of line and a primitive austerity of natural effect. But, no less

of the shavings littering the floor in "The Shadow of Death"—but because it was sensational, and linked, by its suggestion of the East and stained glass, and high-keyed emotion, with some forms of religious experience.

It is as a religious painter that Holman-Hunt takes precedence in the popular favour of all the painters



Photo. Persbureau M.S. Vaz Dias.

A CENTURY-OLD INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION: THE COURT AT THE HAGUE WHICH MADE THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES AWARD.

The controversy between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Atlantic Coast Fisheries, which has now been satisfactorily set at rest, dates back to the treaties of 1783 and 1818. Our photograph was taken immediately after the verdict at the headquarters of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague. At the far end sit the five arbiters (Prof. Lammasch, the Austrian President; Dr. Lohman, Dutch Minister of State; Dr. Drago, formerly Argentine Foreign Minister; Judge Gray, of the United States Court of Appeal; and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada). At the middle table are the Secretaries, and at the side tables the British and American representatives.

and that Holman-Hunt made out a case against the genuineness of most of his Pre-Raphaelite brothers.

But a good case could also be made out against Holman-Hunt. He, too, can be dismissed the

cause his colour was splendid, or even original—Ford Madox Brown had already painted glaring signboards on the road that ultimately led to such harshness as found complete expression in the treatment



Photo. Record Press.

WONDERFUL MECHANISM THE AEROPLANE INDUSTRY HAS BROUGHT INTO BEING: A GREAT WHIRLING-TABLE AT BARROW.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, who are building a dirigible air-ship, have just installed at their works at Barrow a unique and gigantic whirling-table for testing air-propellers. The propeller, which is driven by a 100-h.p. engine, makes from 250 to 1000 revolutions per minute.

than Millais, Holman-Hunt strayed from the path of his early endeavour. Already, in "The Light of the World," "The Shadow of Death," and "The Scapegoat," the painter's crude insistence on and repetition of detail were the main characteristics of his work. To what Ruskin called "his splendour of colour," he owes much of his fame; not, we think, because his colour was splendid, or even original—Ford Madox Brown had already painted glaring

signboards on the road that ultimately led to such harshness as found complete expression in the treatment of his epoch. Watts never held the provinces in fee as did Holman-Hunt when his "Finding of Jesus" toured all the country. "The Light of the World," in draughtsmanship one of the least effectual of his works, won and still wins an amount of affection accorded to no work of Frith or Leighton, or the other gods of the print-sellers and frame-makers. It is difficult to explain the vogue for a work that is at the best an inept illustration of its theme. To the sitter for the head of Christ many identities have been given, including Millais and Dante Gabriel Rossetti; but Holman-Hunt himself informed a friend that the only face in which he could find the expression he required was Christina Rossetti's. The painter, whose life was written some fifteen years ago by Archdeacon Farrar, has of late received the full favour of his Church, and his remains an eagerly proffered place in St. Paul's, but for many years he used to comment on the neglect of the ecclesiastics, from whom he received neither praise nor patronage: "The Light of the World" was bought by a printer, and "The Finding of the Saviour" by a brewer.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE mere perusal of Mr. C. L. Freeston's introduction to his book on motoring in the Alps will arouse a keen desire to go and do likewise, particularly now the ways—that is to say, the passes—have been

publication of his book will, as above suggested, turn many tourists' minds Alpine-wards next year. The perusal of this book robs Alpine motoring of many of the terrors and difficulties which the uninitiated presumed it to present, and opens a delightfully fresh field of operations to the motoring holiday-maker.

Open cars are still very much in vogue for touring, in this country at least, although our friends across the Channel appear to prefer making a *voyage en automobile* sealed up in a close Limousine or Landalet body. I think, by the way, that this repugnance to the impingement of fresh air, which is one of the great delights of motoring to more hardened souls, must be laid at the door of the feminine tourists, whose thought for their elaborate headgear outweighs all other considerations. But much remains to be done with regard to the design of adequate screens on open cars, for though Auster has done good work, it is patent to all who have experimented in this direction that identically designed screens are followed by quite different effects when fitted to different cars. The device which will entirely obviate back draught on one car would appear to excite it with another, and no one can be sure of the effect of a screen until it has been tried. There is yet much to be learnt of the character and behaviour of the vortices and vacuums caused by cars in passing through the air.

Clearer of vision than we, our neighbours across the Channel cling to automobile-racing in some form or other. In default of the Automobile Club of France, which apparently stands as much in awe of the French makers' syndicate as do certain of our institutions of the English Society, that enterprising paper, *L'Auto*, has for six years past organised a race for medium-sized cars, called "La Coupe des Voiturettes." This race takes place to-morrow (Saturday), over the Circuit de Boulogne-sur-Mer, no fewer than seventeen cars being entered for the contest, three of them Calthorpes, of English origin. So

great is the interest excited by this competition that special trains are being run from Paris to Boulogne, and special motoring-parties made up to travel thither by road. The continued success of this paper-promoted fixture would suggest similar action on the part of one or other of our leading motor-papers and the Isle of Man Automobile Club. Thus the supineness of the R.A.C. and the stubbornness of the Society might be overcome.

The belated distribution of the Inland Revenue license papers, the receipt of which has materialised all that the Budget actually means to the motorist, in the shape of annual impositions, is beginning to raise a storm of protest. Particularly is this the case where men find that the mere fraction of a horse-power, as per the



Photo. Topical.

A FAMOUS AIRWOMAN: Mlle. HÉLÈNE DUTRIEU.

Mlle. Dutrieu recently made a record for airwomen by flying from Blankenberghe to Bruges and back with a passenger, a total distance of some fifteen miles. She maintained an average altitude of 1200 feet.

made open and clear by Mr. Freeston's carefully and accurately compiled information. Mr. Freeston's book is the outcome of many years' acquaintance with the Alpine passes both by cycle and motor-car, and the



ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE: ONE OF FIVE WOLSELEY CARS ORDERED BY THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The above car is one of five just dispatched to the Straits Settlements, by the Wolseley Tool and Motor Co., of Birmingham, to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. It is a 1910 Wolseley 12-16 h.p. model, fitted with Rotonde phaeton body, with front wind-doors, built from material specially suitable for the Tropics. It is fitted with Cape hood and folding screen, and a special tool-box is mounted on the footboard, containing a complete set of spares, in addition to the usual tool-kit. All five cars are exactly alike in every detail.

ridiculous Treasury formulæ, means a fee hugely increased in proportion. One asks what the Royal Automobile Club and the Motor Union were doing when this unfair and illogical scale of imposts was compiled and legalised.

While everybody, even those who were most intimately concerned, contemplated failure all round for the

(Continued overleaf.)

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This, then, is why Michelin covers are so good to-day: it is because they are all “chips of the old block.”

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Messrs. Newton, Chambers and Co., Ltd., of Thorncliffe, near Sheffield, have been awarded a Grand Prix by the judges at the Japan-British Exhibition for their well-known disinfectant fluid Izal. Izal is employed for many purposes—sanitary, surgical, horticultural, and veterinary—and much useful work in connection with the scientific use of disinfectants has been done in the laboratories at Thorncliffe.

The arrival of passengers from the *Mauretania* at Paddington on Monday last marked, approximately, the anniversary of the inauguration of the shortened route from New York to London via Fishguard. Another large ocean-going line is to take advantage of the facilities Fishguard affords, as it is stated that the liners of the new Australian service will embark passengers there on the outward voyage. A service of luxuriously appointed vessels is about to be established by the well-known steamship line of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company between the Mother Country and the Commonwealth.

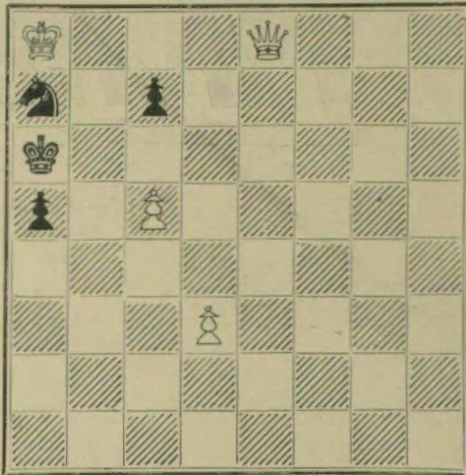
Among the many delightful additions to the repertoire of the Gramophone Company made in their issue of records for September may be mentioned the following: The "Golden Legend" Evening Hymn (Sullivan) and the Lorely Paraphrase (Josef Nesvadba), both played by the band of H.M. Coldstream Guards; the Phrynye Waltz (Zuleta) and the Dreamlight Waltz (Benyon), played by Iff's Orchestra; the "Midsummer Night's Dream" Scherzo (Mendelssohn), played by La Scala Symphony Orchestra; "Spring, her Lovely Charms Unfolding" (Haydn), a duet, sung by Miss Perceval Allen and Mr. John Harrison; "The Long Day Closes" (Sullivan), a quartet, sung by Miss Perceval Allen, Miss Edna Thornton, Messrs. John Harrison and Robert Radford; and a violin record, Air from Concerto (Goldmark), played by Mr. Francis Macmillen and the New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3450.—BY J. SCHEIL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 4th	R to Kt 5th
2. Q to Q 5th	R takes B
3. Q takes P (mate)	

If Black play 1. Kt to B 6th, 2. B to Q 3rd (dis ch); if 1. Kt to K 6th, 2. Q takes P (ch); and if 1. Any other, then 2. B to Q 3rd (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3462.—By H. J. M.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHES IN GERMANY.

Game played in the International Tournament at Hamburg, between
Messrs. SPIELMANN and FORGACS.
(*Evans Gambit Declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to R 3rd	R to Q sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P to Kt 5th	Q to B 4th (ch)
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	16. K to R sq	Kt to R 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th		17. P to Q 4th	Q takes B P
		18. Kt to Kt 5th	H to K 3rd
It is a rare pleasure nowadays to see the Evans Gambit in first-class play. Yet it does not seem so very far back when Tschigorin offered it anywhere and to everyone.		19. Kt to R 5th	P to R 3rd
		20. P to Q 5th	P takes Kt
	B to Kt 3rd	21. P takes B	H P takes P
5. P to B 3rd		22. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to R 2nd
		23. Q R to B sq	
The old continuation was P to Kt 5th, which won a Pawn, but did not work out otherwise in a satisfactory fashion.		The sacrifice can be well afforded. White's next two moves are presumably to gain time, as nothing need prevent	
		24. R takes P.	
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	23.	Q takes Kt
6. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 3rd	24. Q to R 5th (ch)	R to Kt sq
7. B to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	25. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to R 2nd
8. P takes B	B takes B	26. R takes P	Q to B sq
9. P takes P	P to Q 4th	27. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
10. B takes Kt	K Kt takes P	28. R takes Q (ch)	R takes R
11. P to K 4th	Q takes B	29. P to R 4th	Q R to B sq
12. Castles	Q to Q 3rd	30. P to K 6th	R takes R
		31. P takes R	R to B sq
White has now a very slight advantage in position, but by some clever play he lures his opponent to defeat.		32. Q to Q sq	Resigns
	Castles	A graceful <i>coup-d'etats</i> to finish up a rather pretty game.	

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3153 received from W R James (Bangalore); of No. 3154 from W R James, N W Greenway (San Francisco), and C A M (Penang); of No. 3155 from N H Greenway and S P Tuniss (Harbadoes); of No. 3457 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3458 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), R Evans (Quebec), J B Camara (Madeira), and F W Atchinson (Crowthorne); of No. 3459 from L Schlu (Vienna), W C D Smith, and R F Ford.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3460 received from C J Fisher (Eye), E J Winter-Wood, T Turner (Brixton), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Hereward, J Cohn (Berlin), Sorrento, R Worters (Canterbury), J Green (Boulogne), H J M, J D Tucker (Ilkley), Albert Wolf (Sutton), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), J Roberts (Hackney), R C Widdcombe (Saltash), and Lionel L.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

REMEMBERING Mr. Broadley's name as that of the defender, at Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's bidding, of Arabi Pasha, we had expected his "Chats on Autographs" (T. Fisher Unwin) to be little more than an amateur's contribution to the subject. It quickly proves, however, to be the work of an experienced collector, and of one who, as a plain dealer, appreciates the value of values. No A.L.S. (autograph letter signed) of all the hundreds described in his pages is far removed from a companionable L.S.D., initials that stand for half the thrills of collecting. Mr. Broadley's own pursuit of "serendipity" is fully described, as when he tells that, having bought for a few francs in Paris a letter of Anne Damer's asking Mme. de Staël to meet her at the house of Walpole's Miss Berry, he found, years after, in a pile of letters in London, Mme. de Staël's answer. We suspect, too, a particular undercurrent of satisfaction in the statement of the bargains he has discovered in the shop of another discoverer, Mr. Bertram Dobell. But Mr. Broadley, with the ready sympathies that characterise autograph-hunters, is never tired of recounting other collectors' finds. Thus we know he will exult to hear that the present writer bought a fine Marie Antoinette letter in Bristol for seven shillings; we know also that he will make a gesture of despair when he learns that the same letter was transferred to an acquaintance, who afterwards proved obdurate, for only five times that sum, neither party knowing at the time that £60 or £70 would be its price at Sotheby's. Of most branches of autograph-collecting Mr. Broadley has good things to say, but the subject is too big to be completely dealt with in a single volume. We find no Loyola in the index—the name of the Rev. Dr. Lobb catches the eye instead—and therefore can trace no reference to the document, signed with St. Ignatius's name, that fetched a shilling in Wellington Street last season. The Saints and the whole range of Italian autographs are but briefly treated, with no allusion to the forgeries that lately appeared in London. The entry, "Whistler, J. Arch.," in the index would have provoked, a few years ago, an admirable addition, signed with an angry butterfly, to Mr. Broadley's collection. The book is fully illustrated.

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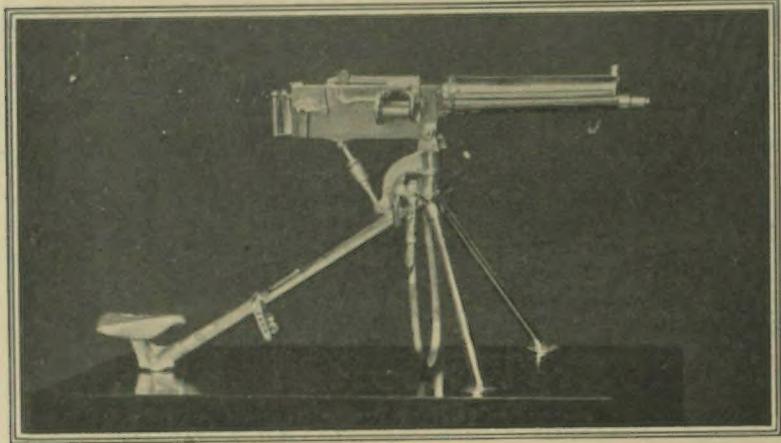
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 29, 1900) of MR. CHARLES BUTLER, of Warren Wood, Hatfield, and 3, Connaught Place, Hyde Park, has been proved by Thomas Cuvelje, Hubert Lavie Butler, Arthur George Rickards, K.C., and Lewis W. G. Butler, the value of the estate amounting to £1,148,356. The testator gives £70,000, in trust, for each of his daughters Henrietta Sophia Butler and Elinor Frances Rickards; an annuity of £700 to his sister Anna Butler; £300 per annum to Mary T. Mundella; £2000 each to Arnold Butler, W. G. Butler, Emma Knight, and Mary Butler; and the residue to his son Captain Hubert Lavie Butler.

The will and codicil of MR. EDWARD BOWYER SPARKE, D.L., of Gunthorpe Hall, Norfolk, and 66, Eaton Square, S.W., who died on June 1, have been proved by



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Mrs. Annie Sparke, the widow, Reginald B. Astley and Rowland H. E. M. Pickering, the value of the estate amounting to £160,185. The testator gives £12,500 to his wife; £15,000, and a further £5000 on her marriage, in trust for his daughter; such a sum as with what he had already advanced him will make up £20,000 to his son Harry Bowyer Sparke; £50 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and legacies to executors. All other his property is to be held in trust for Mrs. Sparke for life, and then as to £50,000 in trust for his son; a sum that with

the aforesaid legacies will make up £30,000 in trust for his daughter, and the ultimate residue to his children.

The will (dated June 18, 1910) of MR. JAMES GIBB, of 51, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, and 1 and 2, Gracechurch Street, late M.P. for the Harrow Division, has been proved by three of the sons, the value of the property being £72,582. The testator gives £500 and his leasehold residence to Mrs. Gibb; £1000 to his brother William, and legacies to clerks. The residue is to be held in trust for Mrs. Gibb for life, and then for his children, the share of his son James Glenny and of his daughter Hilda, during spinsterhood, to be double that of his other children. On the marriage of his daughter one half of her portion is to be divided amongst all his children.

The will (dated March 12, 1906) of MR. JOHN HEYWOOD, of The Pike, Bolton, barrister, who died on Aug. 16, is now proved, the value of the property being £93,871. The testator gives £1000 to the Oldham Infirmary; £500 each to the District Nursing Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Bolton), and the National Lifeboat Institution; £250 each to the Poor Protection Society and Bank Street Chapel (Bolton); £100 each to the Schools and Workshops for the Blind, the Girls' Recreation Club, the Lads' Club, the Deaf and Dumb Society and the Society for Befriending Young Servants (Bolton), and the Manchester Children's Hospital; £2000 each to his brother, sister, nephews, and nieces; many other legacies, and the residue to his wife.

The will of MR. CLEMENT HENRY ALLISON, of Ampton Road, Edgbaston, a partner in A. Lea and Son, stock-brokers, Birmingham, is now proved, the value of the property being £147,824. The testator gives £500, an annuity of £1800, and his residence and furniture to his wife; £10,000, in trust, for his nephew Sigismund P. Best; £3000, in trust, for his niece Sybil Mary Best; and the residue, in trust, for Mrs. Allison for life and then, in further trusts, for his daughter.

Another interesting lantern lecture has been added to their series by the Great Eastern Railway Company. This lecture, comprising thirty-four slides, deals with cathedrals, abbeys, and castles of East Anglia, and is

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